The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

ANOTHER DAY'S DEBATE OF THE SALARY BILL IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Senate has devoted another entire day to the discussion of the Salary bill, and has advanced no further than to adopt an amendment substituting for the bill reported by the committee one which repeals absolutely for all officers the Increase law of last March, except the increase of the President's salary for the present term, and the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court. This amendment was substantially the Salary bill introduced near the beginning of the session by Mr. Wright, of Iowa. The substitution was moved by Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, the vote standing 32 to 29, showing an unusually full Senate. A motion was then made by Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, to have the bill take effect as from the 3d of March last, and to direct the accounting officers of the Treasury to make the necessary computations, and to withhold month by month a sufficient amount of the salaries for the future, to make the average from March 4 last up to a time nine months distant equal monthly to the compensation provided by the bill. This amendment covers generally the principle of making the bill retroactive, and considerable further discussion is probable before the vote is reached. The Senate appears to be quite evenly divided in regard to the retroactive proposition, some favoring it in good faith, and others because they think it will kill the bill. It looks now as though there were an even chance for its passage. Senator Hamlin made a brief but forcible speech, declaring himself in favor of the House bill, with a simple amendment reducing the salaries of Congressmen to $5,500 from $6,000, and keeping the bill free from any entanglements with the salaries of other officers. In what shape the bill will finally leave the Senate no one can foretell. The discussion to-day was somewhat more personal and spicy than heretofore. Mr. Tipton, who has, since he abandoned the Republican Party, and has been refused admission to the Democratic ranks, become a Senatorial Ishmaelite, with his hand against everybody, insinuated that Mr. Sherman had entered Congress a poor man, and had grown rich in his official position. Of course Mr. Tipton made no such charge on his own responsibility, but insinuated it by reading some extract from a newspaper, and afterward disclaimed any intention to charge Senator Sherman with a corrupt use of his position. Mr. Sherman replied in a warm and excited, but fitting manner, to the outrageous abuse of Senatorial privileges. And, for once, Mr. Tipton looked as if he felt ashamed of what he had done. The subject will be finally disposed of to-morrow, or at least such is the intention of Senators to-night.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL—THE OBJECTIONS TO IT.

The debate in the House upon the bill to provide an educational fund indicates very considerable opposition to it. The Western members generally, irrespective of party, and the State Rights Democrats for the most part, unite in objecting to the measure. The grounds of the opposition are two fold: First, that the bill is unconstitutional; second, that it will work serious injury to the existing public land system. The constitutional argument involved the consideration of the question of centralization as against local self-government. This was made especially apparent in the discussion of the alleged probable effect of the bill upon the common school systems in the States. It was urged with much earnestness that there is no warrant of power in the Constitution of the United States for Congress to legislate with respect to State schools. The effect of the new political movement in the West has been manifested by the speeches of members from that section. One of their Shibboleths as to-day announced was, "No more land to railroads." It was shown that all the best land is already gone. The speculators have control of most of it. The mercenary ingenuity of these speculators has, to a great extent, neutralized the beneficent intentions of the Homestead law, speculators hire persons to build cabins who transfer the title to their employers as soon as it has vested in themselves. Mr. Roderick R. Butler in a brief speech well set forth the views of the Southern members who favor the bill from the belief that it will help relieve the South of the curse of illiteracy. Mr. Kasson in a very able speech set forth the views of the opposition. He took very positive grounds against what he called the advance of centralization. He warned Republicans that the time may come when they will seek to resort to cannon to protect themselves against the exercise of the powers of a Democratic centralization in this country. The bill is opposed to some extent by the school features of the Civil Rights bill, and by the act which provides that after July 4, 1876, no more land shall be disposed of, except to actual settlers. The bill continues to hold a place in the morning hour.

THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The House Committee on Military Affairs heard further evidence with regard to the expediency of reducing the army. The Secretary of War gave his opinion. The testimony of the officers of the army, and of the officials of the War Department, is uniform to the effect that a reduction of the army would be detrimental to the public interests. They demonstrated that all the cavalry are constantly taxed to their utmost ability, and that the infantry are all engaged in the necessary care of Government property, and in assisting to protect the frontier. Illustrations were given that the presence of a company of troops in many localities has afforded such security that the country for miles around has been settled. The withdrawal of these companies would result in the abandonment of such settlements, through fear of the unfriendly inroads of the Indians, and would retard, and for a time almost suspend, the settlement of much of the Western frontiers.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Eug. Hale reported the Naval Appropriation bill in the House, as in Committee of the Whole, which was the special order after the morning hour. Mr. Hale showed that the estimates have been nearly cut down to the expenditures of 1859. The Secretary of the Navy has given his personal guarantee that he will keep the expenses of the present current year within the appropriations. All the political offices in the several navy-yards have been abolished. Almost all the reductions in the bill have been made with the consent of the Secretary of the Navy. The bill calls for an appropriation of about $16,500,000. The expenditures for 1868 were $25,700,000; for 1869, $21,780,000; for 1871, $19,431,000; for 1872, $21,449,000; for 1873, $23,526,000. The opposition, which was entirely from the Democratic side, was narrow, technical, and partisan. The opposition, however, was not united. Mr. Beck and Mr. Archer insisted that the bill did not provide money enough, while Mr. Wood considered the proposed appropriations extravagant. The force of the opposition against this bill, as against many others, was destroyed by Democratic dissensions. Fernando Wood could not rise above verbal technicalities. His notion of statesmanship was so narrow that he believed the Appropriation bill should not be considered until the question of increased taxation is determined. Assuming that the nation is bankrupt, he seemed to take the position that what ships we have now should be left to rust and rot. He made the extravagant statement that in a time of necessity it would be quite possible for the Government to purchase necessary iron-clads upon telegraphic orders. Mr. Archer, the Democratic member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, endeavored to awaken an echo of the excitement incident to the Spanish-Cuban craze, but his attempts were fruitless.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS.

Up to yesterday noon, Attorney General Williams had assured his friends of his desire that his nomination should not be withdrawn, but that the issue raised against him should be fairly met. The President had no intention whatever of withdrawing the name unless convinced, as he never has been, that Mr. Williams was unworthy of the office. A majority of the Judiciary Committee was opposed to the confirmation, and had the power of withholding a report from the Senate and thus preventing action on the nomination for an indefinite period. Had a man to whom nobody objected been treated in a similar manner, his usefulness on the Bench would have been seriously, and perhaps permanently, impaired. Yesterday afternoon a friend from the Senate is understood to have canvassed the whole subject with Mr. Williams, and the result was the writing at a late hour of the letter which is published this afternoon, and which led to a withdrawal of his nomination. Of course no one can say what the result of a direct vote in the Senate would have been had Mr. William's name been reported back from the committee. His friends claim that he would have had a large majority. Even his enemies, in private conversation, regard the charges against him as trivial, and, on the supposition that they are true, do not impute any dishonorable intentions to Mr. Williams; but the reasons briefly and vigorously set forth in his letter were so strong that he concluded that the wisest course and the most manly was that which he adopted.

WORK OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day further considered Kelley's resolution providing for a low rate bond. The committee postponed any further action upon the resolution until one week from Tuesday next. It now seems wholly improbable that the committee will favor the resolution. While some of the members think that some temporary loan is expedient, they are not entirely in favor of the Kelley resolution. The remaining members of the committee are opposed to it. The committee will now immediately proceed to consider whether the salaries in the different branches of the public service can be reduced. A subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Roberts and Beck, was appointed to examine into the salaries in the Internal Revenue Bureau. Mr. Foster, of Ohio, was appointed a subcommittee to investigate the salaries in the Customs service. Special attention will be given to the possibility of securing a reduction in the number of Customs officials in the Atlantic coast States. It is believed that a considerable number of the Customs districts can be consolidated.

THE WEST VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Elections of the House will shortly have ready reports to the House in regard to the West Virginia elections. There will be three reports. A plurality of the committee hold that there has been no legal election for members of Congress in the State of West Virginia. A minority of two hold that the August election was a valid and legal election, and four members of the committee take the same view in regard to the October election. If the House should decide that there has been an election, the sitting member, Mr. Hereford, who was admitted because he was chosen at both elections, will be unseated, and West Virginia will be without any voice in the House till there has been a new election. If the House decide that the election in August was a valid election, Mr. Hereford will retain his seat, and one Republican member and an Independent Democratic member will be admitted. If the House should decide that the October election was valid, then there will be three Democratic members from West Virginia. The facts concerning the elections are undisputed, and the only questions at issue are questions of law. The case is a very interesting one legally, and will receive earnest attention and discussion by the lawyers of the House, as well as the legal profession of the country generally.

THE $44,000,000 RESERVE.

It is probable that the Ways and Means Committee will report in favor of legalizing the issue of the $44,000,000 reserve, and will recommend a bill which shall make the permanent outstanding legal-tender circulation $400,000,000. The committee do not favor the proposition to hold the $44,000,000 reserve as a medium of elasticity, which the Secretary of the Treasury can issue or withdraw at pleasure. It is also probable that this committee will report in favor of the abolition of the existing system of national bank reserves.

THE VACANCY IN THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

There seems to have been a reconsideration of the purpose to defer permanently the appointment of a First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue to succeed the late Gen. Sweet. It is now proposed, if not definitely determined, that the appointment shall be thrown open to competition to the clerks of the higher grades in the Internal Revenue Office. While the clerks of the lower grades have technically the right to compete, it is well understood that, other things being equal, the preference in the selection would be given to the higher grades, and, therefore, the clerks of the first and second class will not compete. This is a more important position than any that has ever been filled under the operation of the civil service rules. It will probably be some weeks before the examination can be held and the selection determined.

MR. CUSHING'S DEPARTURE.

Minister Cushing will sail for his post on the 24th of January. On the 15th he is to address a meeting in this city of the veterans of the Mexican war.

THE CHICAGO EX-CITY TREASURER GIVES BONDS TO APPEAR.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 8.—To-day David A. Gage, Ex-City Treasurer, who was yesterday indicted by the Grand Jury for embezzlement and perjury, personally appeared before Judge Rogers, of the Criminal Court, and gave the required bonds to the amount of $110,000 for his appearance for trial. The bonds are signed by seven responsible sureties.

THE COAL TRADE.

ACTION IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

MEETING OF THE OPERATORS AND WORKING MEN'S COMMITTEES AT POTTSVILLE YESTERDAY—A PROPOSITION SUBMITTED TO THE MINERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 8.—This morning at 10 o'clock the adjourned meeting of coal operators and committee of working men, who first assembled in Philadelphia, Dec. 27, to consider the question of a basis of wages for the ensuing year, convened at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company in this city. The interest involved were very great, and the meeting consequently very important. The committee of operators represented the entire coal interests of this region, the most extensive in the State, and the committee of working men represented directly about 9,000 miners, and the whole coal trade of the State will be more or less affected by their action. The committee met promptly at 10 o'clock, President Franklin B. Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, presiding. Every member of both committees was present. Although the deliberations of the meeting were private, I have learned that Mr. Gowen, at the opening of the meeting, stated that he had been in attendance upon the meeting of the great coal companies in New-York yesterday, and that everything bid fair for an easy settlement of the question of wages among all the companies and a prosperous season for the coal trade. He then stated that he had a proposition to submit to the individual operators and men which he thought ought to be adopted. He then read the following:

To the Committee of the Working Men and the Coal Operators:

GENTLEMEN: I would suggest the following as a fair method of adjusting wages for the year 1874:

First—The basis to be exactly the same in all respects as that of 1873, with this exception—that when the price of coal at Port Carbon shall be less than $2 50 per ton, the rate of wages shall decline at the rate of one per cent. for every three cents decline in price below $2 50, until $2 25 is reached, which sum of $2 25 shall be the minimum for the year 1874.

Second—The monthly prices of Port Carbon to be ascertained in the same manner as they were in 1873.

It is possible, and, I trust, probable, that there may be no decline in prices below $2 50 per ton at Port Carbon during 1874 in which event the miners and laborers will get exactly the same wages as they got last year, and will be the only class of working men that will suffer no reduction in wages in consequence of the panic of last Fall. I believe that there is a great disproportion in the rates paid for contract work in the different districts, which is unjust and should be remedied; and while I also believe there should be some general reduction in the wages paid for contract work, which is higher in Schuylkill than in other regions, there is certainly force in the argument of the men that if coal brings the same price as it brought last year, wages should not be reduced. Hence I would advise the operators to abandon any claim for a general reduction of wages at this time. But, in view of the crippled condition of many manufacturing interests, the stoppage of new railway construction, the general shrinkage of values resulting from the financial panic of 1873, and the exceptionally mild weather of the present Winter, all of which will exert some influence upon the coal trade, it seems no more than common prudence to provide for the possible contingency of lower prices for next year; and should such low prices obtain, it would not only be manifestly unjust for the working men to expect the same rate of wages as was paid when coal brought better prices, but it would be utterly impossible for the coal operators to pay it. Therefore I have suggested that as coal recedes below $2 50 wages shall decline exactly in the same proportion as they advance when coal rises above $2 50.

I regret very much that I have been drawn into this discussion, as I would much prefer that the question of wages should be adjusted by the operators and the working men among themselves, without the intervention of the company or myself. All parties must now be willing to admit that the new policy inaugurated by the company has resulted greatly to the benefit of the region, and not only given to the operators a steady trade, but secured to the working men better wages and more regular employment than they could possibly have obtained in any other manner. The vital question now at issue is whether the Schuylkill region can continue to command its proper share of the market for 1874, to secure which it is essential that all interests, including the carrying company, the operator, and the working man, should act in perfect harmony and good-will. The proposition which I have herein submitted I believe to be greatly to the advantage of the working men, and I think it should be cheerfully and promptly agreed to by them and accepted by the operators in the same spirit. Very respectfully,

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN.

The individual operators at once signified their intention to accept these terms, and at once issued the following:

POTTSVILLE, Jan. 8, 1874.

To the Committee of the Miners and Laborers:

GENTLEMEN: The committee of the coal operators instruct me to say that they will, in behalf of the individual coal operators, accept the proposition this day submitted by Mr. Gowen, and adopt it as their own proposition to the men for the year 1874.

Very truly, GEORGE W. COLE, Chairman.

The committee on behalf of the working men at once declared that they had no power to accept the terms offered, as their constituency had instructed them to accept no other terms than the basis of last year; but the committee agreed to submit the matter to the miners at once, and let them decide it. Immediately after the meeting adjourned the committee issued the following circular:

To the Officers and Members of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee appointed to wait upon the operators with your proposition regarding a basis for 1874, would respectfully inform you that they have attended to that duty. We met the full committee of the Anthracite Board of Trade this morning, and immediately after organizing in joint committee the above letters, which fully explain themselves, were read by the Secretary. Feeling that we possess no power to go further in this matter than simply to acquaint the operators with your decision, and offer in argument in its behalf your reasons for having come to that decision, we herein lay the whole matter before you, just as it comes to us, for your consideration and final verdict. We request that you meet in your several districts as soon as possible, take a vote upon the above proposition, and immediately forward the result, under your respective seals, to the address of John Siney, Chairman of the committee, St. Clair, Penn. We have not called a meeting of the Executive Committee to announce your verdict, as we desire to avoid the expense that such a meeting would involve, and we regard it our bounden duty at this juncture to lay up every penny we can against the possibility of suspension. It is understood that you need not close work until the 17th inst., up to and including which date the basis will be that of 1873.

Fellow working men, you are now called upon to render a decision in a matter of most vital importance, and we therefore adjure you, in approaching the duty, to keep well in mind every attendant consideration, the requirements of your families, the condition of general business, the working of last year's basis, the prospects for the coming year, and everything else that in any way affects the justice, necessity, or advisability of your accepting or rejecting the within proposition. The present is a time that imperatively demands of you calm, deliberate, and impassive action.

JOHN SINEY, THOS. TAYLOR,
JOS. F. BRENNAN, JEREMIAH CURRAN,
WM. MORGAN, Committee.

This has ended the question until the miners vote upon the proposition. I may say, however, that I believe that the proposition will be rejected, and then whether we have a strike or not depends upon the operators. If Mr. Gowen and the associations insist upon their propositions, then there will probably be trouble. It is believed here that they will not insist, and only ask this reduction to delay things a while to decrease the supply on hand and increase the price, although Mr. Gowen denies that he has entered into a combination with the other great companies for that purpose or that such combination is contemplated, to his knowledge. The men will vote upon the proposition in a few days, and all will be satisfactorily settled before the 17th inst., or we will have a determined strike, of great magnitude, for the men are well prepared. One of their officers told me this evening that they could easily stand a five months' suspension, and that their organization was never so thorough and united as now.

WHAT THE OFFICERS OF THE COMPANIES SAY.

Notwithstanding the denial of the officers connected with the chief anthracite coal companies, there is scarcely a doubt but a combination is being formed to advance the price of coal. The last sale of Scranton coal showed an average decline of thirteen cents per ton from the price realized in November. The mild weather no doubt had a tendency to weaken the market, but this decline in price did not, of course, suit the combination, and they have accordingly, since the 31st December last, held private meetings, at which the prospects of the trade for the year 1874 were discussed, and suggestions made as to the best step to be adopted to keep the price at such a figure as would be satisfactory to the parties interested. When asked by a TIMES reporter yesterday what steps had been taken regarding an increase in the price of coal, an agent of one of the principal companies replied that he thought the public had no right to inquire into the private affairs of any company; that the representatives of the coal companies had as perfect a right to meet and fix the price of coal to suit themselves as a dry-goods merchant had to fix the price of his goods. The Lehigh Coal Exchange, Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, and Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, make no changes in their prices for January delivery. The Pittston Company maintain the same prices for January as those for December, except stove size, which has been reduced ten cents per ton. Their prices are: Lump and steamer, $4 60; grate and egg, $4 70; stove, $5 20; Chestnut, $4 50—to contractors, at Weehawken. Freight to New-York, forty cents. The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and Honey Brook Coal Company have been consolidated into one mammoth corporation, holding a property of 27,000 acres of coal land.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS.

EX-GOV. JOHN A. WESTON NOMINATED—THE PLATFORM—A CLOSE CONTEST EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 8.—The Democratic State Convention here to-day was a less exciting and unique a gathering than the Republican of yesterday, but its work was done quicker and easier.

The hay-seeders made a sturdy effort to influence it, as was done in yesterday's convention, but they failed, and the friends of Ex-Gov. John A. Weston, of Manchester, carried the day. The speech of the day, giving the key-note to the proceedings, was by Judge Ira A. Eastman, of Gilmantown, who was made the permanent President. He dwelt at length on the character of the man they should choose for their standard-bearer, a man who is no man's man, but of the mass. Speaking upon the sort of work they should do as a party, he said they should go out of the convention, and putting their ticket before their neighbors, should tell them if the Democratic party should succeed in the State next Spring, the State taxes will at once be reduced a quarter at least. This is the reform he held most necessary to be brought about. He painted a sorry picture of the agricultural districts, the deserted farms, and the poverty-stricken farmers, and passed by easy stages to a denunciation of Congress and the President for setting the fashion of corruption, high living, extravagance, and mismanagement, so that the burdens on the people, almost insupportable now, were made heavier day by day. In conclusion the Judge called upon the men of the rank and file to float on their banner the true principles of the campaign for which they contend, namely, reduced taxation, integrity, honesty, economy, reform in all departments of the Government, from the White House and all its surroundings down to the small-salaried men.

Ex-Gov. Weston was nominated on the formal ballot. On the informal ballot the hay-seeders made their only effort, urging, by voice and action, the name of Hon. Hiram R. Roberts, of Rollingsford. The three principal candidates were Weston, Roberts, and Hon. A. R. Hatch, of Portsmouth. On this ballot Hatch received 143 votes, Roberts 230, and Weston 240. The formal ballot followed immediately. While the votes were collecting there was some excitement, and the earnest henchmen lustily shouted the names of their favorites. But Gov. Weston's walk-over was comparatively easy. He received 323 votes, Roberts 257, and Hatch 51. The nomination was speedily made unanimous, and Gov. Weston, who was waiting in an ante-room, being sent for, appeared and made a very brief speech accepting it. In this speech he pledged himself simply, if elected, to do all within his power for the best interests of the State. The nomination for Railroad Commissioner was made without much friction. A. W. Sulloway, of Franklin, was the choice, receiving 225 ballots out of 357.

The platform adopted is in no way a novel one. It calls for retrenchment, reform, and economy in public expenditures; disapproves of a system of taxation tending to favor one class at the expense of other classes of the people; declares that the public domain of the United States should be preserved for the people as a refuge to which they can flee from the oppression of capital; condemns the policy of giving the same to the railroads for their benefit, and not for that of the people; expresses regrets that the veto of the President has not been used as it should have been in vetoing many of the actions of Congress during the existence of the present Administration; affirms adherence to the Cincinnati and Baltimore platform of 1872; indulges in denunciation of the management of the national finances, the flagrant abuse wrought on local self-government, corrupt Judges, &c. It further demands a repeal of the law increasing the President's salary; recognizes the grievances of the farmers, and declares that the custom of the Government of putting its lands on the market in advance of the natural demand tends to depreciate the value of the property of farmers; that the little wealth the farmers may have cannot be disguised, while property in other forms can be and is, and that it bears no proportion to the farmers' property in amount of taxes. The platform favors a judicious license law, subject to local option, and declares the necessity of stringent laws in relation to investments deposited in savings banks, so that the money of depositors may be more securely invested than at present.

It appears to be the general opinion that the nomination of Gov. Weston was the best that could be made. He was Governor in 1871, and has always had a strong hold on the party. The campaign will now go on "nip and tuck" between the contending parties, and all agree that the final contest at the polls will be sharp and close.

CALIFORNIA.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION—THE PORTLAND INCENDIARY CAUGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The steam-ship China, from Japan and China, has not yet been heard from.

In the State Senate to-day Mr. Roach introduced a concurrent resolution requesting Congress to amend the treaty with China, so as to prevent further Chinese immigration. A similar resolution was introduced in the Assembly.

St. Clair, the man suspected of having set fire to the town of Portland, Oregon, in August last, was arrested to-day. He was seen, yesterday, in the act of attempting to cause another conflagration in the same town.

ARREST OF THIEVES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 8.—Two Italians were arrested here this evening, at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the 7:25 train from the West, on a telegram received from J. C. Kline, Sheriff of Montgomery County, New-York, charging them with stealing nineteen notes of 1,000 francs each, Italian money, and $600 in national bank notes. The money was found on them, and they were taken back to Fonda this evening.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

LETTER OF ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The following is the letter of Attorney General Williams, requesting the withdrawal of his nomination to the office of Chief Justice:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1874.

To the President:

SIR: You were kind enough without my solicitation or any knowledge on my part that you contemplated such a thing to nominate me for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Since that time the flood gates of calumny in all directions have been opened upon me. My abilities have been disparaged and my integrity brought in question, and it seems to me that public opinion adverse to my appointment has been created which might hereafter embarrass your Administration and perhaps impair my usefulness upon the Bench. With a perfect consciousness that I have performed with clean hands and an upright purpose all the duties of the various public offices to which I have been called, and trusting to time and a just public when better informed for my vindication, I respectfully ask you to withdraw from the Senate my nomination for Chief Justice.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

John C. Caldwell, of Maine, to be Minister Resident of Uruguay and Paraguay; Edward L. Baker, of Illinois, to be Consul at Buenos Ayres; Joseph M. Marshall, to be Register of the Land Office at Central City, Col.; L. K. Lippincott, of Pennsylvania, to be Recorder of the General Land Office; Silas Reed, to be Surveyor General for Wyoming Territory; Enoch Hoag, of Iowa, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Central Superintendency; James Codd, to be Collector of Customs at Nantucket, Mass.; Joseph W. C. Bryant, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Tennessee.

United States Marshals—George P. Foster, for Vermont; Thomas P. Ochiltree, for the Eastern District of Texas; Archibald Sterling, Jr., for Maryland; Lunsford L. Lewis, for the Eastern District of Virginia; Calvin G. Child, for Connecticut; Gabriel C. Wharton, for Kentucky.

Pension Agents—Henry R. Reed, at San Francisco; B. M. Prentiss, at Quincy, Ill.; Edward Ferguson, at Milwaukee, Wis.; S. H. H. Parsons, at Albany, N. Y.; Stephen Thomas, Montpelier, Vt.; John L. Bristow, Burlington, Vt.

Indian Agents.—Wm. D. Crothers, Albuquerque, New-Mexico; Edward R. Roberts, Creek Agency, Indian Territory; J. L. Mahan, for Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior; W. F. M. Arny, Navajo Agency, New-Mexico.

Postmasters.—David O. Atkinson, at Virginia City, Nev.; Edward B. Head, Harrodsburg, Ky.; Thomas H. B. McCain, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Wm. M. Kendall, Plymouth, Ind.; Benjamin Winnie, Carson City, Nev.; Wm. Gibson, Austin, Nev.; Thomas W. Abram, Pioche, Nev.; George W. Colbath, Dover, N. H.; Mrs. Jennie Blish, Arkadelphia, Ark.; Robert P. Tendick, Columbus, Texas; Rigdon Quinney, Navasota, Texas; Wesley Prettyman, Marietta, Ga.; J. C. Ballew, Dalton, Ga.; Frederick Ball, Lagrange, Ga.; Henry A. Miller, Camden, Ark.; Darius Sullivan, Clinton, Mo.; David Crooks, Trenton, Mo.; John Ballinger, Gallatin, Mo.; James M. Edmunds, Washington, D. C.; Robert Hawley, Williamsport, Penn.; Wm. M. Pyle, Wilmington, Del.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: J. B. C. Drew for Attorney for the Northern District of Florida; S. S. Marble for Marshal, and Nathan Webb for Attorney, for the District of Maine; O. A. Myers for Attorney for the Southern District of Florida; Capt. Sartori to be Commodore in the navy, Commander Mayo to be Captain, Lieut. Commander Marvin to be Commander, Commander Jouett to be Captain, Lieut. Commander Kane to be Commander, Commander Fillebrown to be Captain, Lieut. Commander Swann to be Commander, and Lieut. Commander Ames to be Commander.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day:

Currency, $2,821,031; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $38,730,000; coin, (including coin certificates, $41,797,900,) $84,528,801; outstanding legal tenders, $379,687,002.

THE FORTIFICATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning completed the Fortifications Appropriation bill, cutting down the estimates more than two-thirds, or from $3,600,000 to about $1,000,000. The bill, when reported to the House by Mr. Starkweather, will be found to recommend appropriations as follows: For Fort Preble, Portland, Me., $20,000; Fort Scammel, Portland, Me., $30,000; batteries in Portsmouth Harbor, New-Hampshire, $30,000; batteries on Long Island Head, Boston Harbor, $40,000: Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, $20,000, (reduced from the revised estimate of $40,000. The original estimate of the Engineer Department was $110,000;) fort on Dutch Island, west entrance Narragansett Bay, $20,000, (reduced from the revised estimate of $40,000;) Fort Trumbull, New-London Harbor, $20,000; fort on Willet Point, East River, New-York, $30,000, (the original estimate was $75,000, the revised estimate as approved;) Fort Schuyler, East River, $25,000, (original estimate $75,000, revised as approved;) Fort Hamilton and additional batteries, New-York Harbor, $26,000, (all that was asked;) fort on east side of Fort Tompkins, New-York Harbor, $30,000, ($88,000 was originally estimated, revised as approved;) Battery Hudson, New-York Harbor, $13,000, (all that was asked;) Fort Delaware, Delaware River, $25,000; battery Finn's Point, Delaware River, $30,000; new fort, opposite Fort Delaware, $30,000; Fort Foote, Potomac River, $20,000; Fort Washington, Potomac River, $20,000; Fort Monroe, $30,000; Fort Moultrie, $20,000; Fort Sumter, $20,000; (appropriations for Forts Johnson at Charleston, and Jackson, at Savannah, $12,000 in all, were stricken out;) Fort Pulaski, Savannah, $20,000; Fort Taylor, Key West, $20,000; Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, La., $30,000; Fort St. Philip, Mississippi River, La., $30,000; fort at Fort Point entrance to San Francisco Harbor, 30,000, (original estimate of $50,000 was reduced by the department to $30,000;) fort on Alcatraz Island, San Francisco, $20,000; for torpedoes for harbor defense and preservation of the same, $175,000, (reduced from original estimate of $300,000, and revised estimate of $200,000;) for contingencies of fortifications, $75,000, (reduced from $100,000;) for surveys and reconnoissance in the military divisions and departments, $50,000, (reduced from original estimate of $70,000;) for continuing explorations and surveys of Territories of the United States and of the one hundredth meridian, $50,000, (reduced from original estimate of $125,000.)

No appropriations are recommended for Fort Columbus or Fort Wood, for which estimates of $70,000 and $40,000 respectively were made. Nor is there any item in the bill for continuing work on Fort Mifflin, Delaware River. No appropriations are recommended by the bill for fortifications at Lime Point, at the entrance to San Francisco Harbor, or for San Diego Harbor, California, although the Engineer Department estimated that the amounts of $125,000 and $65,000, respectively, would be required for them. The revised estimates, however, cut down the first item to $50,000, and omitted the latter altogether. The original estimate for Alcatraz Island was $60,000. The revised estimate of $20,000 is approved by the committee.

NAVY ORDERS.

Chaplain D. M. Tribon is ordered to the Colorado. Pay Inspector James Fulton is detached from duty as Purchasing Paymaster at Philadelphia, and ordered to settle accounts. Paymaster Arthur Burt is detached from duty in the Bureau of Provisions, and ordered to duty at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

THE VIRGINIUS INQUIRY.

The Board of Inquiry to ascertain the cause of the sinking of the steamer Virginius is in session at the Navy Department. It consists of Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, President; Rear Admiral Warden, and Commodore J. C. Howell, with Capt. S. B. Luce as Judge Advocate. The United States steamer Ossipee, with the officers and men who were on the Virginius when she sunk, is hourly expected at the navy-yard here.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following are the Customs receipts reported for the week ending Dec. 31, 1873: New-York, $1,857,430; Boston, $113,028; Philadelphia, $106,383.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEES.

The House Military Committee this morning heard Adjt. Gen. Townsend, on the subject of the proposed reduction of the army, which he strongly opposed by numerous cogent statistics and arguments. The Ways and Means Committee further informally discussed Mr. Kelley's Convertible Bond bill, but came to no conclusion in regard to it.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Hon. A. T. Goshorn, Director General of the Centennial Commission, was before the Centennial Committee of the House to-day, and laid before them the necessity of a prompt dissemination through the country of a proper understanding of that great project. The committee gave most friendly assurance of their aid in this, and also in securing a proper recognition from Congress.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANS.

Postmaster General Creswell was before the House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day, and explained at length his plan for postal savings banks. The committee will consider this, as they will the large number of other financial projects before them, and will not be hasty in their action. There is reason to believe that the majority of the committee are opposed to Mr. Creswell's plan.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Controller of the Currency has addressed a circular to the national banks, notifying and requiring them to forward immediately to his office, on the latest form of blank furnished for that purpose, a report of their condition, as shown by the books at the close of business on Friday, the 26th of December. The blanks will be mailed to-morrow.

TROTTING HORSES AS TEAMS ACCOMPANYING IMMIGRANTS.

Two trotting horses, which had been used as such in Canada, were brought by an immigrant thence to the United States, with the apparent intention of being used in this country for the same purpose, and it further appearing that such horses were held at a high valuation by reason of their speed, it was held that such horses could not be considered as coming within the provision of the law allowing free entry of teams of animals accompanying immigrants.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

The Treasury decides that figs are subject to duty at the rate of two and a half cents per pound. Manufacturers of furs are not entitled to ten per cent. reduction of duty as manufacturers of skins.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Jacques Bertschmann as Consul of the Swiss Confederation for the States of New-York, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, to reside at New-York.

THE RAILROAD ENGINEERS.

THE TERMS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY ACCEPTED BY THE MEN—NO FURTHER TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—At last, after no small amount of apprehension and a great deal of dissension and uncertainty, the locomotive engineers have accepted the terms proposed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A conference was arranged with the officers of the road, and through A. J. Cassatt, General Manager the men obtained a hearing yesterday afternoon before President Thomson, who, after listening to their case and expressing his desire that they should be treated fairly, stated that he desired to give the engineers proper remuneration for their labor, but that at the present time it is impossible for the company to continue the same rates of wages that were allowed before the panic. Travel, he said, had fallen off greatly; trains which formerly ran laden to repletion with passengers are now greatly reduced, and others had become so little patronized that their discontinuance became a necessity. Under these circumstances, he said, it was not to be expected that labor could be rewarded as generously as is possible in better times. Mr. Thomson was grieved to think that this state of affairs was inevitable, but he assured the men that when the time arrived when the business of the road should assume such a shape as to justify a return to the old rates the men would certainly receive the prices that they obtained a month ago. The men, after hearing the explanations of the President, departed, thanking him for his conduct and assuring him that they would endeavor to advance the interests of the road by conscientious adherence to principles of honor and equity.

At the meeting of the engineers this afternoon the report of the committee who called on President Thomson was received and accepted, and after the adoption of resolutions looking to advancement of the interests of the engineers, and thanking the press for sympathy and advice, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

All thought of the trouble is dispelled, and the eastern branches of the road will be operated regularly and without any interruption. There is some temporary increase in the travel west over the road, on account of the reduction of fares; but freight traffic is greatly contracted, and passenger travel east is considerably less than it was a month ago. The men are leaving for home this evening, and they depart thoroughly satisfied with the results of their labor.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE EXPERIMENTS AS TO THE CAUSES OF EXPLOSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The President to-day sent to both Houses of Congress the report of the commission appointed under the act to authorize inquiries into the causes of steam-boiler explosions.

The Supervising Inspector General, who is the President of the commission, has addressed the report to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which is given the results of the investigation thus far made. It is gratifying to the commission to be able to state that, in response to the circulars asking for information on the causes of explosions, a number of communications, not only from our own but from foreign countries, were received, many of which contain valuable suggestions. In response to the circular respecting safety-valves there have been sent, and are now in the possession of the commission, more than twenty safety-valves to be tested by them. Most of these valves are, of course, from persons within the United States, but some of them have been received from abroad. The report, after giving an account of certain experiments and the means used for these purposes, says: "The conclusions drawn therefrom will be furnished in the final report. The commission would fail in their duty should they omit to acknowledge the great liberality which has been shown them by dealers in materials and by railroad and steam-boat companies, who, taking into consideration the interest which they and the public generally have in the labors of the commission, have not only dealt with them at reduced rates but have furnished facilities which the commission had no reason to expect, besides readily and cheerfully rendering every assistance in their power. About $50,000 of the appropriation, which was $100,000 have, thus far, been expended in the purchase of boilers, machinery, and materials, and in erecting suitable buildings, bomb-proofs, &c., required to carry out the experiments. The commission remark, in conclusion, that the communications received from engineers and others in Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada show clearly that the interest in the labors of the commission, and in the beneficial results which, it is hoped, will flow therefrom, is not confined to this country, but is largely shared abroad, inasmuch as the results hoped for, if attained, will be of as great value and as highly appreciated in foreign countries as in our own.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONDITION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND—PROPORTION OF RESERVE TO LIABILITIES.

LONDON, Jan. 8—Evening.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £325,000 (instead of £510,000 previously reported) during the past week.

The amount withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day was £402,000.

The proportion of reserve to liabilities, which last week was 39 per cent., is now 43¼ per cent.

TRIAL OF JEAN LUIE.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The trial of Jean Luie on the charge of committing perjury during his examination as a witness for the defense in the Tichborne case, will commence to-day.

A LETTER OF EXPLANATION FROM MR. ONSLOW.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Mr. Onslow has written a letter to the press explaining his connection with Luie, the witness in the Tichborne case accused of perjury, and contradicting the charges made by the latter in his confession to the policeman.

EXPLOSION—CAVING OF A TUNNEL—A REMARKABLE CONFESSION OF LUIE.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—At the trial of Luie today for perjury in the Tichborne case, a Police officer swore the prisoner confessed that he had been instructed how to testify by Messrs. Anslow and Whalley, Capt. Brown and others; that his only object was to make money; that at first he was averse to appearing in court, but that Anslow, who expected to receive the bulk of the Tichborne property if the claimant was successful, insisted on his testifying as directed, and promised him a stewardship in return for his services.

Two persons were killed and eighteen injured by a boiler explosion at Bolton to-day.

Two miles of the tunnel of the local line of the Great Western Railway, between Merthyn and Aberdare, caved in to-day.

SPAIN.

EXPLOSION OF ANOTHER POWDER MAGAZINE.

MADRID, Jan. 8.—Another powder magazine in Cartagena exploded yesterday with a tremendous report.

THE ENTIRE RESERVE CALLED OUT—CARLIST JOURNALS ALLOWED TO REAPPEAR.

MADRID, Jan. 8.—A decree has been issued calling out the entire reserve of 1874 for active service.

The suppressed Carlist journals have been permitted to resume publication on certain conditions.

FRANCE.

BULLION IN THE BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 510,000 francs during the past week.

A VOTE ADVERSE TO THE GOVERNMENT ON THE MAYOR QUESTION.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 8.—The Assembly has resumed its sittings.

A motion to postpone the bill concerning the nomination of Mayors, after a violent debate, was carried against the Government by a majority of 42 votes.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE DISTURBANCES IN ENTRE RIOS—IMMIGRANTS AT BUENOS AYRES.

LISBON, Jan. 8.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro Dec. 17 has arrived.

The troubles in the province of Entre Rios continued, and the country was in a wretched condition.

Large numbers of immigrants had arrived at Buenos Ayres, and more were expected. The city was healthy.

CUBA.

DEPARTURE OF EX-MINISTER SOLER FOR NEW-YORK—STRIKE.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—Ex-Minister Soler will sail for New-York on Saturday next.

The workmen at Zulueta's ship-yards are on a strike.

A BARK BURNED AT SEA—THE CREW LANDED IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—The bark Frank Younger, loaded with coal, from Pictou, N. S., for Havana, has been burned at sea. Her crew were rescued and landed at Nuevitas.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—1 A. M.—The pressure has increased slightly in New-England and the Middle States, with low temperature and generally clear weather. Clear weather, with light westerly winds and increased pressure prevails on the South Atlantic coast, where the temperature remains unchanged. The barometer is apparently lowest north of the lower lake region. The Ohio River has risen eight feet at Cincinnati, four feet at Pittsburg, and five feet at Marietta, where it is still rising at the rate of two inches per hour.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England generally, clear weather, with light to fresh southerly to westerly winds, will prevail.

For the Middle States, clear or fair weather, with light to fresh southerly winds; the temperature in this district and in New-England will change but slightly during the coming twenty-four hours.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, generally clear weather, with light, variable winds, and rising temperature.

Telegraphic reports have only been received from the States on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug-store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 51°; 6 A. M., 47°; 9 A. M., 45°; 12 M., 43°; 3 P. M., 42°; 6 P. M., 42°; 9 P. M., 39°; 12 P. M., 36°; average, 43⅝°.

AN ENTIRE FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—At Lapeer, Mich., on Tuesday night, the house of Jacob McManigal was burned, and the entire family, consisting of husband, wife, and child perished in the flames.

RAID ON A GAMBLING HOUSE.

Capt. Clinchy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, last night visited the second floor of the premises No. 126 Crosby street, over a saloon kept by M. Neidig, and found there a gaming saloon. The place had been recently fitted up in fine style, and all the preparations for faro, rouge-et-noir, and other gambling games being completed the place was to have been opened for business last night, but the unexpected visit of the Captain nipped the project in the bud. Four men—named Otis Scanlon, of No. 89 Fourth street; James Smith, of No. 97 Fourth street; Frank Mason, of No. 696 Third avenue, and Thomas Hampson, of No. 54 Lewis street—who were found in the room were arrested, and were locked up at the Mulberry Street Police Station. All the gambling implements were seized by the Police and removed to the Station-house.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

THE BANKRUPT AND REVENUE LAWS DISCUSSED—SPEECHES BY ELLIOTT C. COWDIN AND JACKSON S. SCHULTZ—MR. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR.'S REPORT ON COLLISIONS AT SEA.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at their rooms, No. 63 William street. Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, third Vice President, presided, and some fifty members of the Chamber were in attendance. Several reports were brought forward from committees, and eventually the Chamber adjourned until 2:30 o'clock to-morrow, for the discussion of other reports which are on the *tapis*.

The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed, the several reports of the Executive Committee were brought forward, and the following action taken thereon:

On nomination of the committee, Hon. Wm. J. McAlpine was elected an honory member of the Chamber. The resignation of Mr. A. A. Low, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, was submitted to the Chamber, and ordered to be laid on the table. The committee submitted the resignation of Mr. Charles A. Macy as Trustee of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, and, on recommendation of the committee, it was accepted, and Mr. Charles Lanier unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. The committee also reported the decease of Mr. John Armstrong, a Trustee of the same institution, appointed by the Chamber, and nominated Mr. James M. Constable to fill the vacancy. Mr. Constable was unanimously elected. The committee, in conclusion, submitted a letter from Mr. Benj. B. Sherman, President of the New York Cheap Transportation Association, in reference to the objects of the association, which was referred to Committee No. 7 for consideration.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Elliott C. Cowdin, who had submitted the foregoing, then brought forward the matter of the present Bankrupt law, and laid before the Chamber for adoption the following memorial to Congress, which had been before the Executive Committee, but for which, he said, he himself was responsible:

To the Honorable, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States.

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully represent to your honorable bodies that, in their opinion, the repeal of the existing Bankrupt law would be highly detrimental to the best interests of business men of all classes, whether debtors or creditors, throughout the entire country; that they believe that these interests will be best promoted by amending the existing law, in some important particulars, rather than by its total repeal; that they regard as among these amendments a provision that shall require a larger proportional share of creditors, both in number and amount, to put a debtor into bankruptcy than is necessary under the law as it now stands, and that greater safeguards than are now furnished be provided for securing to creditors the property of a bankrupt, and for preventing a waste of his assets in expenses and unnecessary litigation; and especially that stringent provisions be incorporated into the law to avoid those delays in its administration now so prejudicial to both debtors and creditors.

In support of this memorial Mr. Cowdin said:

SPEECH OF ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

MR. PRESIDENT: You are doubtless aware that a covert but very energetic effort has been going on for some time to procure a repeal of the Bankrupt law. The recent hasty action of the House of Representatives does not, in my judgment, reflect the enlightened opinion of the country. It seems to be a sudden off-shoot of that impatient spirit which would reform a system by destroying it. In considering this subject on the present occasion there will be time for nothing more than general statements, accompanied by the briefest illustrations. A Bankrupt law of universal application is one of the necessities of a great nation engaged in varied industrial pursuits upon a large scale. For a long period the foremost nations of Europe have maintained a bankrupt system which, though often amended, has never been abolished. The first Bankrupt law of England was passed as early as 1570, and it has existed in modified forms from that time to this. In 1849, its various Bankrupt laws were consolidated in an act consisting of 278 sections, which commend themselves to the careful study of American statesmen. A leading and universally approved feature of that law was the adoption of official assignees. In 1853 it was stated in the House of Lords that "these new public officers commenced their public career under the able superintendence of the commissioners, by recovering, as they were empowered to do by the act, very large sums of money, amounting to £4,000,000 sterling, from the former assignees under old bankruptcies. For two millions and a half of that sum the official assignees found rightful owners; one million and a half nearly, for which no owners can be found, remain in the Bank of England." In France a Bankrupt law has existed for more than a century, under all the fluctuating councils of republics, empires, and monarchies. In 1838 it underwent a radical modification and revision, and it was then inserted into the Code of Commerce, and is at this day the law of the French Republic. Of however little value the political examples of European Kingdoms may be in determining the principles on which a Republic in America should be governed, yet, as the chief commercial and monetary powers of the world, their united testimony in favor of a permanent Bankrupt code is worthy of the gravest consideration. Acting under these lights, the framers of the Constitution empowered Congress to enact a Bankrupt law which should be uniform all over the country. The power to do this very strongly implies the duty to do it, and yet Congress has only three times exercised this power. Twice the law was of short duration, the first having been passed in 1800 and repealed in 1803; the second was enacted in 1841 and repealed in 1843. The third law, passed in 1867, is now on trial. The benefits of such a law have been often and ably set forth. Writing on this subject, in his commentaries on the Constitution when we had no such law, Judge Story, the greatest commercial jurist of our country, said: "One of the most pressing grievances bearing upon commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural pursuits at the present moment is the total want of a general system of bankruptcy." Again speaking of the evil to be remedied, he said: "The evil is incapable of being redressed by the States. It can be adequately redressed only by the power of the Union." This is only a brief way of stating two primary propositions, namely: First, that a uniform national Bankrupt law, and not a variety of State insolvent laws, meets the exigency. Second, that a national system should be a part of the settled policy of the country. The leading idea and object of all this class of laws, whether national or State, is twofold—relief to the debtor and protection to the creditor. In a Republic composed of thirty-seven States it is highly important to both debtors and creditors that the system which gives this relief and protection should be uniform in its operation in all the States. Repeal our present Bankrupt law, and all classes of citizens are at once thrown back into the chaos of the twenty or thirty different and conflicting codes of State insolvency, with their two-thirds and three-fifths acts, their arrests and attachments, and their personal preferences and grab-laws, and the debtor's own choice of an assignee. This is an entangled net-work wherein honest but uninfluential debtors get ensnared, while the other class of debtors break through and escape; and by means of which preferred creditors, those on the spot, or sharp set creditors at a distance get all, while other creditors, who are more lenient, or will not "divide" with attaching officers, or who live in remote States, get nothing. A uniform bankrupt system obviates these evils. One of the main reasons in favor of bestowing this power upon the General Government was the establishment of national credit on the uniform basis of imposing the same obligations on the business men of all the States in their relations to each other. This principle gives stability all over the Union, and credit is the very life of industry in all its branches. Therefore it is that the feature of uniformity gives our national bankrupt system its strong hold upon the sober judgment of the most intelligent class of business men. But the system should not only be uniform while in operation, but it should be permanent in its duration. There are equally good reasons for having a permanent bankrupt system that there is for having a permanent system of limitations in regard to the time within which suits can be brought.

What evils it would inflict upon business, what solicitude it would inspire among merchants, manufacturers, and farmers if at long intervals the Legislatures were to suddenly awake and pass statutes of limitations, making them retrospective in their operation; and then, after they had wiped out all existing obligations, and begun to be prospective in their bearings, and contracts had been made in view of them, another freak should seize the Legislatures, and they should repeal the statutes, what confusion would follow! Yet, this is the very course Congress has heretofore pursued in regard to a Bankrupt law, and which it is now asked to repeat in respect to the present law. Instability in the supposed case could not inflict so great calamities as have been and may be inflicted by unstable legislation in regard to a Bankrupt law. And not only does this course impair credit and embarrass business at home, but in other lands it injures our character as a people, and excites doubts as to the wisdom of republican institutions. Unconditional repeal would not only blot out a system generally beneficial, and which should be permanently incorporated into our policy, but inasmuch as agreements and engagements of all kinds, and to immense amounts, have been entered into with the confident expectation that the law would remain, its sudden repeal would arouse a feeling of general distrust among the commercial and trading classes. From these premises the conclusion clearly follows that it is the duty of Congress to remedy the defects in the existing law, and not to destroy it altogether by total repeal. One of the objections to the bankrupt system generally (and even to the present law) is based on the erroneous idea that it is framed solely for the benefit of the debtor class. The most powerful opponent of the act of 1841, Senator Benton, said: "The law, in its primary and initiatory provisions, is wholly and solely for the relief of the debtor, and without regard to the wishes of the creditor." Surely this severe criticism does not apply to the present stage of the existing law. Indeed, it is charged that the involuntary features of the act, and the provisions in regard to paying a dividend of fifty per cent., &c., place debtors too much at the mercy of their creditors, and undoubtedly these clauses of the law need modification. But the system would certainly be liable to the sweeping objection of Mr. Benton if, after a Bankrupt law had sponged away a large share of the debts of the country, and about as soon as it began to operate for the protection of creditors as well as the relief of debtors, it was to be repealed. And yet this is what was done in regard to the two former Bankrupt acts, and what some are asking to have done in regard to the existing act. The point aimed at in our present law is, on the one hand, to protect creditors from fraudulent, unjust, and ruinous preferences on the part of debtors, and to deliver them from the conflicts, incongruities, and inefficiencies of the State insolvent laws; and, on the other hand, to afford honest, fair, but unfortunate debtors a deliverance from crushing burdens. I believe that American merchants are the most upright, and certainly the most enterprising, in the world. If they are liberal in giving credit, are they not entitled by law to equitable treatment from those whom they trust? If through defective judgment or unforeseen circumstances they are unfortunate, are they to be forever kept down? A wisely-adjusted law will cover and equitably adjust the interests of both these classes. A proper law cannot only provide checks against fraud in all parts of the Union, but can give the creditor national remedies for punishing it. And, on the other hand, if the debtor honestly yields to its provisions, it will relieve him of his liabilities, and protect him against his persecutors. No State law can accomplish all this. One of the main objections urged against the present law when it passed was, that it was retrospective, and destroyed existing relations of debtors toward creditors. The obvious answer to this is, that such is always the case when a debt is discharged in any other way than by payment in full. But hundreds of thousands of agreements have been made since this law passed, and in view of its provisions. Repeal it, and you destroy in a greater degree the present relations of debtors toward creditors. Another objection to the present law—already hinted at—is, that it allows a creditor, to whom a note of $250 is due, to throw into bankruptcy a merchant whose assets and debts may amount to millions—a very arbitrary and unjust provision. But this is no adequate reason for absolute repeal of the law, though it certainly is for a radical amendment in this particular. Another objection to the law is, that its fees and expenses are too large, that they often absorb an unreasonable share of the assets in the hands of assignees. There is force in this objection. The remedy is to rigidly cut down the fees and hold the officers who administer the law, and assignees who act under it, to a more strict accountability. Surely a wise farmer does not cut down a valuable tree because he permits his own servants to pluck and appropriate to their own use too much of the fruit. It has been asserted that the bankrupt system engenders and encourages a wild spirit of speculation. The speculations which led to the panics and financial embarrassments of 1837, 1857, and the unprecedented speculations during the late war, whose effects we still feel, did not occur while we had a national Bankrupt law, but while we had no such law. And the laws of 1841 and of 1867 were enacted in part to help the wild speculators of those disastrous eras to get rid of their debts. Therefore, it would seem that it is not the existence of a Bankrupt law, and certainly not of a permanent system, which stimulates speculation; but, on the contrary, it is the hope, based on the history of the past, that Congress will first pass a law to help out bankrupt speculators, and then repeal it as soon as it begins to operate in favor of prudent, conservative business men. Next to a multiplicity of laws, the evil of our day is constant and fitful changes in them. Stability in the policy of the Government is the corner-stone of prosperity in business; and this is especially true of systems of laws which regulate the relations of debtor and creditor. Who are urging the precipitate repeal of our Bankrupt law? Are they the leading business men of the country—those who have the deepest stake in a wise and permanent system? I seriously question it. This law, in the main, is a commercial law, and the subject of its repeal is, therefore, largely a commercial question. Its repeal or continuance deeply affects the interests of merchants especially all over the Union. Believing, as I do, that its total repeal would be highly injurious to the trade and industry of the nation, and that its defects can be remedied by judicious amendments, it seems to me to be the duty of this Chamber, as the representative of the first commercial city of the country, to present to Congress a respectful memorial urging its modification, but against the absolute repeal of the law. It is with this view that I prepared the memorial which I now offer, and earnestly recommend its adoption by this Chamber.

A proposal was made to refer the memorial to a committee, but on the urgent representation of Mr. Cowdin, who stated that the first conspicuous act of the House of Representatives was to repeal the act without giving an opportunity to the merchants of New-York to express an opinion, the memorial to Congress was adopted. An amendment, however, proposed by Mr. Ruggles, was accepted, to the effect that safeguards should be provided to protect bona-fide purchasers from bankrupts.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. Jonathan Sturges next presented the report of Committee No. 4, which had been charged with the consideration of questions relating to foreign commerce, Commercial, and Revenue laws, immigration and fisheries. The report and the resolutions based thereon and recommended by the committee are as follows:

Your committee to whom was referred the general subject of the Revenue laws, have given these laws great consideration during a period of months past, and have had the results of the labors of an expert in these laws, and their administration, laid before them. The subject is a vast one, and the committee have felt that it is not desirable for the Chamber to enter into it in detail as if preparing an act for the levying and collection of a tariff. Such a labor would be immense, and, probably, its practical effects of but little value. But the committee are decidedly of opinion that the Chamber should pronounce in no equivocal manner against the abuses which have sprung up under the Revenue laws, and should earnestly call upon the Congress of the nation to amend these laws as to terminate the inducement to these abuses, and render their continuance impossible. We have seen the United States, with every facility for dealing honorably with importers, and at the same time justly enforcing its laws, holds its powers as a rod of terror over the commerce of the country, and offer the hope of large pecuniary rewards to designing and unscrupulous or poor and avaricious officers in its own employment.

When the importer presents his invoice of goods, and the goods themselves to the United States, and asks what amount of duty he shall pay, the answer ought to be prompt and final. The United States, supplied with the quotations of every market in the world, requiring its own Consul to certify to the correctness of every invoice in the place of exportation, appointing its own appraisers in the port of importation, and requiring the oath of the importer, ought, with all these sources of information and appliances for detecting fraud, to give within a reasonable time a final answer to the question, "What duty is to be paid on this invoice?" But such is not the practice. The merchant is left in a state of incertitude. In many cases he neither knows whether he sells at a profit or loss, or whether he may not, months after complying in good faith with every demand of the United States, be branded as a defrauder of the Government, the sacredness of his private domicile invaded, his books arbitrarily seized, and his property confiscated. Such an operation of the law works a hideous tyranny. In no civilized country, so far as your committee has been able to learn, is there any such uncertain, unequal, oppressive set of laws as these Revenue laws of our boasted free Republic. When goods are about to be confiscated under these laws, there is generally a compromise effected. But is this compromise for the benefit of the Government, or helps it to a purer administration of the laws? Or does it deter intentional acts of fraud by importers? By no means. It is a premium held out to dishonest importers; and half the amount of the compromise goes into private pockets of informers, who are aided by a minute and foolish amount of technicality in the laws, which are of uncertain meaning, and decisions upon which are continually conflicting. The committee, therefore, content themselves at present with reporting that reforms should be demanded by the Chamber, and they submit the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Chamber the laws under which the Customs duties are now collected are complex, cumbrous, and difficult to understand, and, in connection with the demoralizing system of rewarding informers by moieties and with the arbitrary powers vested in officers who are themselves informers, to seize books and papers, they too commonly serve as a trap for honest importers and an encouragement to corruption, oppression, and private bribery.

Resolved, That these evils are so great and are exerting so destructive an influence on the morals of trade that we respectfully ask of Congress, in the name of the commerce of the country, at once to do away with all awards to informers and all penalties and confiscations for the benefit of salaried officers of the Customs; to take from such officers all powers of arbitrary seizure of books and papers, and to enforce the sacredness of private correspondence when intrusted to the nation's keeping in the mails.

Resolved, That the difficulty of understanding a complex system of customs, and the facilities for fraud afforded by them, are considerations which imperatively call for the abolition of ad valorem duties and of compound duties, and the substitution for them of simple, specific duties wherever possible.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to present these resolutions to Congress in the name of the Chambers, and to take such other measures as they may deem proper to secure reformatory legislation on these subjects.

On the motion of Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, it was resolved that the report and resolutions be accepted by the Chamber.

Mr. Sturges proposed to allow a report on arbitration which the committee had prepared, to lie over until the meeting of to-morrow at 2:30 o'clock.

The report of the Committee on the Revision of the By-laws was also laid on the table.

The report submitted by Mr. Sturges in relation to the Revenue laws was then declared open for discussion.

MR. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ'S REMARKS.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz said that, in view of the great importance of this subject, he had departed from his usual custom, and had committed his opinion to writing. He said in effect that he was not trammeled by any allegiance to the Custom-house, and that he was not only a witness, but a willing witness to the iniquitous working of the Revenue laws. His statement ran as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: The last year has revealed to this community either a moral depravity on the part of a large number of importers or an unparalleled integrity and faithfulness on the part of the Government officials never before witnessed.

It should be the duty of an honest and discriminating public to determine which of these propositions is correct.

I recall to your minds the announcements which have appeared in the public press from week to week, and almost daily, of late, that some highly-respectable mercantile firm had been charged with defrauding the Government; and to make the announcement the more interesting and startling it is usual to state the amount of penalties incurred, rather than the amount of duties of which the Government, it is charged, has been defrauded.

But little excitement would be produced by the statement that "a firm had discharged one of its confidential clerks," and the result which followed was that said clerk had informed the Custom-house authorities of irregularities in his former employer's books, which might involve the firm in charges affecting their regularity or, perhaps, their honesty, and that by the aid of such memorandums as the clerk had made from time to time during years of service, an investigation under the direction of an official of the Government was about to be commenced." This same but truthful statement would hardly excite attention.

But "penalties amounting to millions" sound large, and the telegraph takes up the announcement and sends it to the ends of the earth, and the result is just what might be expected, and was probably intended.

The credit and character of the firm brought under suspicion are destroyed, seldom or never to be fully recovered.

Men who can thus trifle with mercantile honor, Government or their officials, who thus lend themselves to destroy everywhere the fair fame of the best known citizens of our nation, make a mistake which cannot be easily repaired and for which there is no adequate compensation.

But this is no time for generalities. We may moralize as much as we please about the operations of the present Revenue laws. Unless we can get them amended or repealed their technical enforcement will, as convenience or self-interest may dictate, ever return to plague and degrade us.

Our complaint is against the laws, which for the first time in our history have been enforced. I wish to state here most distinctly that, in my judgment, the officials of the Government have, or think they have, ample justification in some statute law or Treasury regulation for the most obnoxious proceedings which they are instituting.

Therefore it is useless to hold these officials responsible. They are pecuniarily interested in the result of these seizures, and the law is framed on purpose to stimulate all the officials, from the Collector of the Port down to the Clerk in the court who impanels the jury. Each and all are paid their share of the plunder.

They but enforce the law, and whatever the motive that actuates them, public opinion, in the absence of critical knowledge on the subject, will commend them for their fidelity.

No man can reasonably protest against the enforcement of the law. If the law is unjust, amend or repeal it. So says the public conscience, and that verdict is right.

To this repeal, or modification, then, let us devote whatever energy we can command.

We want Revenue laws that will punish the dishonest and sustain the honest importer.

How shall we accomplish this object? How shall we make restitution for the wrong which has been done in our name? Speaking for myself, I say that I shall never be satisfied while one dollar of the penalties unjustly exacted from the merchants shall remain in the public Treasury.

What has been paid to informers and pimps, as well as those sums which have been paid under color of law to the officials of the Government, are lost beyond recovery, but what has fallen to the share of the Government should never be allowed to defile the public Treasury.

So much for the past. Now for the future. Immediately there should be an effort made to amend—to codify and put in convenient form—all the laws which bear upon the collection of the revenue. The provisions of these laws should be so compact and intelligible that every importer and foreign merchant could understand them. The whole system of paying moieties to officials already under pay should be abolished. If we have not now, we should have public officers who can do their duty without such an extra stimulus. These men should be put in no such equivocal position as they at present occupy.

This may be no occasion for the consideration of the reforms needed, for the action here proposed is simply to initiate a movement to place the matter before Congress, when a proper committee of either House shall have under consideration the revision of our Tariff laws for the purpose of freeing them from the obnoxious features of which we complain. Then the experience of our best citizens may receive attention.

It may suffice to name the general features of the contemplated changes, without indicating a preference. These are some of the suggestions:

1st. To substitute, as far as practicable, specific for ad valorem duties.

2d. To base all revenue upon a home valuation.

3d. To adopt the method which is in vogue in Great Britain—to condemn for Government account, after adding ten per cent. to all merchandise which is undervalued.

These and other methods will, no doubt, be presented to Congress, if it should undertake to revise the present system.

While, therefore, we may properly wait for the action of Congress to develop the full extent and iniquity of the present system, there are some facts and proceedings under the laws, as at present administered, which are familiar to the public, and upon these we may safely base our demand for redress.

The first class of cases to which I call attention are known as the "diamond cases." All these cases, and other classes to which I shall refer, may vary in their details, but they present essentially the same general features.

A highly respectable firm in this City receive information from their foreign correspondent that a package of diamonds will be sent to them by the following steamer, and that this package or letter will be sent by regular mail, addressed to the care of the Collector of the Port. At once, on the receipt of this information, they proceed to the office of the Collector and inform him of the proposed action. They say to the Collector, substantially, "Please inform us when this letter arrives, and we will come down and open the letter, have the diamonds appraised, and pay the duties."

When the steamer arrives, receiving no such notice, they apply to the Collector only to find that the diamonds were seized, and the case in the hands of the Marshal. Complaint is made of the injustice, but both law and precedent are found for the action of the Collector.

Steps are at once taken to stop all further proceedings, a lawyer is engaged, a case made up, testimony taken under direction of the United States Court, the case carried to the Secretary of the Treasury, and an order is obtained to release the property, and remit the penalties.

The expense and delay attending this and other like cases, seem not to attract attention, and unless Congress shall institute the proper inquiry and apply the remedy, these cases are likely to continue indefinitely.

I avoid all of the harsher features of this case, for, in fact, the owners of this property by reason of the delay of thus detaining their property over the season when diamonds were most in demand, lost largely on their value, besides the interest and costs incurred as above stated.

The laws and regulations which apply to this seizure seem not to contemplate that the mail, the express companies, and even the telegraph, are now used to facilitate the operations of commerce. And the practical question seems now to be, whether these agencies must be abandoned, or whether the Revenue laws must be revised to meet their acknowledged usefulness.

But, quite independent of the impolicy as well as the wrong inflicted by this seizure, other complications have ensued from the detention and diversion of the mail matter, arising in one of these very cases in Boston, which is likely to greatly aid us in the solution of this problem; for when it shall be the declared and conceded policy of the Post Office and Revenue Departments of the Government to conspire together to determine what portion of the mails shall proceed, and what shall be detained, then I submit that we shall be paying a very heavy penalty for the insignificant duty received on diamonds.

I do not disguise the fact that if the mails can be used without restraint for the purpose of conveying merchandise that one of two things must happen—either we must give up the collection of duty on diamonds and other precious stones, and all commodities which can be concealed in an ordinary letter, or we must permit some one to open and otherwise supervise the delivery of the mail matter, and I cannot doubt which a free people will determine to be the wiser alternative.

The next class of cases to which your attention is called are known as the "sugar cases," and have attracted considerable attention. They have proven a rich placer for willing workers.

The duties on sugar are paid by the pound, and are specific. Their amount is determined by the grade, and this grade is determined by certain Dutch standards which are furnished by the Government and are renewed each year. These Dutch standards have reference mainly to the color, and run from No. 7 to No. 20, with intermediate grades. The duties vary from one and three-fourths to four cents per pound.

It is only important in this connection to state that the duty is paid by the *grade* and *weight*, and not by the *price* or *value*. Now, what happens?

An importer of sugar from one of the West India Islands, who had been following the business for a quarter of a century or more, received, in the usual course of business, a cargo of sugar. He swore to the correctness of the invoices of cost, as usual. The sugars were graded, duty paid. The sugars were sold and most of them had gone into consumption, when, under some new inspiration, a Government detective took the case in hand. He collected samples of the sugar, to prove that the sugars had been undervalued—not that they had been undergraded, for the question of grade was determined by a Government official, and not by the owner.

A suit was instituted against the owner for undervaluation. On the trial, although the evidence was very conflicting, both the Judge and jury must have concluded that the cargo was undervalued, for they so found, and a verdict for the whole value of the cargo, including the duty, was entered up against the owner, amounting to $50,000 and more.

All efforts to get the Secretary of the Treasury to remit failed, and, finally, the party not responding, he was arrested criminally for the payment of this judgment, and other cargoes of sugars in which he was alleged to have an interest were seized and detained.

At this stage of the proceedings an attempt was made to compromise. The first inquiry was: Has this man the full amount of the judgment? If not, how much property does he possess? Experts and detectives exhausted themselves in solving this financial question. They went over the records of two States, and, after diligent search, included in their findings an oyster-bed worth $250 and a piece of woodland received from an ancestor worth $1,250. The conclusion was that he should pay $10,000, being about the total of all property found in the name of the defendant.

To save him from prison this amount was paid, and the sugar of his friend released after great depreciation and loss by reason of detention, storage bills, expenses of Marshal, &c. I fully understand that it is no answer to the Government claim to say this man was seventy-five years old, and had devoted a life to the accumulation of this small fortune; that he had lived a life of probity and honor; that he was respected and trusted by all who knew him; that this attack on him broke him down, ruined his credit, and destroyed his business. All this the officers of the Government had no right to consider it he was guilty. Guilty of what? That is the question which an honest public sentiment will demand an answer. They will ask if by anything this man did the Government was or could have been wronged out of one dollar? The answer must be no! Did he do any unusual thing by which his judgment could guide others in the alleged guilty knowledge?

It was proven that the sugar was worth six and a quarter cents per pound on the average, while his invoice made it average six cents only. But then it also appeared that these sugars were bought by the season, and many cargoes were included in the purchase or invoice price, and if any errors had been committed this presented a full explanation. But whatever was done, or whatever the circumstances, they were usual, and had been occurring twenty years or more.

But beside, and above all, *the value of the sugar had no control or influence in determining the amount of duties to be paid.* Under such circumstances can the United States Treasury afford to hold their portion of this spoliation, obtained under such circumstances? And, what is perhaps of more consequence, is to determine whether we can afford to go on administering the revenue laws upon this principle of "stand and deliver!"

We are told by certain official gentlemen that all these seeming wrongs come just now, and are the result of a vigorous execution of the laws.

"A vigorous execution of the laws!" I fear is a formula of expression, under cover of which great wrong and injustice is being done. The officers of the law may insist upon their right to take the pound of flesh, but it is to be feared that in some instances they are not mindful of the blood which they shed in the operation.

There is still another class of cases which are called undervaluations, and these are closely allied to another class where omission of charges are supposed to influence the value or cost.

Most of these are unintentional omissions, merely the result of carelessness on the part of the consignee or consignor. But in all cases the criminality may be judged by the motive, and that in turn may be determined by the amount saved, either in the particular case or in the aggregate.

In all criminal trials the motive enters largely into the question of guilt.

Why should not an honorable mercantile house have the benefit of this simple equity which is accorded to the worst of criminals?

I have no word of sympathy for the defrauder of our Customs. While we may differ about the policy or impolicy of collecting our revenue from foreign imports, so long as this policy prevails and laws for their collection are necessary, no good citizen can object to their uniform and just administration, and to this end do we now ask the attention of Congress. With this object in view do we demand a full and immediate investigation into all the practices of our present Customs officials, as well as the dishonest practices of importers. We, in common with all citizens, desire to know the extent to which our revenues have been withheld fraudulently from the Treasury, as well as the amount of moieties received by our Government officials, including retaining fees for members of Congress. Without this knowledge, we cannot form an intelligent judgment. With it, we can determine whether the moieties are enriching the officials, or whether the Government is being impoverished by the dishonesty of the merchants.

In referring to the diamond case alluded to in the above statement, Mr. Schultz said that the letter had been broken open without the knowledge or consent of the parties to whom it was addressed—a precedent so dangerous that he ventured to assert it would not meet the approval of any citizen of this country. The possibility of the Collector of Customs and the Postmaster General consulting together, and seeing what mails should go to their destination, and what mails should not, was a project which could not possibly be entertained. In reference to the Lugar case referred to above, he said that the crier of the court had received $1,800, although he was not certain whether the whole of it had gone into his pocket. The gentleman who had been suddenly involved in this transaction was a man of seventy-five years of age. Yet, he was taken out of his bed at night, was lodged in prison without permitting him to communicate with his landlord, and was not allowed to communicate with a friendly merchant in the morning, until he had paid $10. His name, if mentioned, was known to every one in the Chamber, nobody could attaint his name, and for twenty-five years he had been receiving his invoices and swearing to them in that form.

The resolutions submitted by Mr. Sturges were seconded by Mr. James S. T. Stranahan, and adopted, and a committee, consisting of Mr. Schultz, Mr. Stranahan, and Mr. Seligman, were appointed to take charge of the matter.

COLLISIONS AT SEA AND THE USE OF ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

The committee to whom had been referred the resolutions adopted by the Chamber at its December meeting, on the subject of "Collisions at sea and the use of electric and other lights," of which Mr. John Austin Stevens, Jr., was Chairman, submitted their report. It states that their memorial to Congress on the subject of collisions at sea had been referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, and had been passed directly to its committee by the House of Representatives. The report contained some interesting information as to the value of the electric light at sea. The report having been received by the Chamber, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Chamber, it should be required by law that every steam-ship carrying passengers should be provided with life-rafts, for the further safety of life, the extent of boat accommodation being notoriously inadequate and the launching so uncertain, while the almost total absence of any wood or floating material in modern iron constructions leaves the unfortunate victims of accident without other means of even transient safety than the boats afford.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Chamber, there is no better form of life-raft than that which is known as the Monitor Life-saving Raft, which has received the prize medal at the Paris Exposition and at other exhibitions in this country, and has the warm indorsement of high officers of the United States Navy.

Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted to Congress, with a request that they be laid before the International Commission on Maritime Disasters, for the establishment of which this Chamber recently memorialized Congress, or take such other course as may seem to it wise to order.

The meeting then adjourned until to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Brooklyn Board of Health last November, the Sanitary Committee have issued a report on the causes of the high rate of mortality in that city, in which it is stated that there were 12,648 deaths recorded during the past year. If the entire city had been as healthy as the old Third Ward, the records would have shown 8,550 deaths, or 4,088 less than the actual mortality; while if it had been as unhealthy as the Sixteenth Ward, 23,550 deaths would have been registered during the year. The death-rate was equal to 31.8 in each 1,000 inhabitants, while in the City of London, with a far larger proportion of poor inhabitants, and with a much more limited supply of water the average death rate was only 23.7. The causes ascribed for the high rate of mortality in Brooklyn are defective drainage, the neglect of cleaning the streets, and the custom of filling up building lots with every description of garbage and street refuse. To this latter practice is attributed malarial fever, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and other common and fatal maladies so prevalent in districts where the houses have been built on lots filled up in this manner. The remedy recommended is a complete system of drainage, by which the moisture of these fever beds will be carried away. The necessity of keeping the streets more cleanly is also referred to as a means of promoting the general health of the inhabitants.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURT.

In the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, yesterday, Judge Benedict presiding, the case of Benoria Howard was called for trial, on an indictment charging him with defrauding the Government of the United States by making and using counterfeit match stamps. The whole of the day was occupied in an effort to procure a jury, but only seven were obtained. An additional panel was ordered for to-day, and the court adjourned.... The examination of Wm. E. Bradley, charged with fraudulently concealing the funds of the bankrupt firm of Edson Bradley & Co., again came up yesterday, before United States Commissioner Betts. Mr. Drake appeared for the creditors, and Mr. Ethan Allen for the defendant. Mr. Allen made a motion to reduce the bail of Hugo Hoffman, who is held in $10,000 to appear as a witness for the prosecution. Mr. Drake, for the creditors, opposed the motion, and Commissioner Betts declined to reduce the bail. The examination of Bradley was then adjourned.....G. W. Smith, some time since Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for Northern Mississippi, was arrested, in Connecticut, on a bench warrant issued by Judge Shipman, on a charge of abstracting Government funds to the extent of $25,000, but escaped from the officer having him in charge at Newark. A few days ago Deputy Marshal Robinson succeeded in recapturing Smith at Hudson, near Boston, and brought him to New-York. He will be forwarded to Mississippi for trial to-day....In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Woodruff rendered a decision affirming the decree of the District Court in the case of the New-Jersey Transportation Company against the propellor John Tiler, condemning the vessel....In the case of the Eagle Manufacturing Company, of Georgia, against Simeon Draper, Ex-Collector of the Port of New-York, to recover the value of thirty-five bales of cotton, $4,725, and $2,189 69 for loss by detention, seized by the Government in 1865, Judge Shipman yesterday directed the jury to render a verdict for the plaintiff, on the ground that there was no martial law in existence at the time, and that the seizure of the cotton was therefore illegal....In the case of Mary A. Wright against the Government, which will next be taken up, and which is similar to the above, the Government intends to submit for the decision of the jury the fact as to whether the war had closed in June, 1865.

A NEW CHARITY HOSPITAL.

A number of gentlemen of this City have completed an organization of a free hospital, to be called the Metropolitan Throat Hospital. Dr. Clinton Wagner, a specialist in throat diseases, will be the chief physician. The dispensary in Stuyvesant street will be open every day after 1 o'clock, where such of the poor as are afflicted with throat disease will be treated without charge. The following are the names of the Trustees: Hon. Samuel G. Courtney, James W. Alexander, Clinton Wagner, M. D., John J. Crane, M. D., James R. Wood, M. D., Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, William A. Hammond, M. D., J. Marion Sims, M. D., John W. Bigelow, Henry M. Alexander, William Alexander, Joseph H. Choate, J. P. Giraud Foster, James Thomson, John D. Jones, William H. Fogg, Col. John J. McCook, Theodore H. Gibbs, Max Herzog, M. D., Henry B. Hyde, John H. Hall, Charles B. Alexander, Jules S. Abecasses, Robert G. Remsen, Joseph T. Low, Charles E. Gregory, George King.

QUARANTINE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

THE OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR—THE MUNIFICENCE OF THE STATE—NUMBER OF CASES TREATED.

Dr. S. Oakey Vanderpoel, Health Officer of the port, makes a voluminous report to Hon. W. L. B. Stears, President of the Commissioners of Quarantine, respecting quarantine operations for the year 1873. After alluding to the absence of all anxiety during the past year respecting contagious diseases he says: This was not owing to the absence of sickness or few occasions to interpose the sanitary power. Quite the average amount has entered the port, brought in by above the average number of vessels. The large area over which yellow fever has prevailed as an epidemic during the year, extending from Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro on the south, from most of the principal ports on the coast of South America, north of these places from the three principal ports of Cuba, from portions of our South-western coast, have called for continued vigilance on the part of those intrusted with the duty of limiting its progress. With a proportion above the average of cases of yellow fever entering the port, with a large number of vessels from infected ports, and with many where sickness and death had occurred upon the passage, but none on their arrival, the number of vessels subjected to lighterage was necessarily large. Even with the large number whose rights and privileges were thus contravened not a word of complaint has been made. The method of throwing open the lighterage to all, and allowing the merchant to control and regulate all which pertained to the commercial relations of the passengers and cargo, and which last season was necessarily an experiment, has been a confirmed success. Not a clashing of interest has occurred among the different owners of a cargo, while the rivalry of trade among the different stevedores and lightermen has avoided any extravagant or exorbitant charges. Nor were the sanitary interests any less closely guarded. I venture the assertion that never was there a stricter observation maintained than during the past season. The police-patrol was never relaxed by night nor day, while the visits of the Health Officers were made at all stages of the discharge of the vessel. Another practice which has been wholly abolished is that of *detention* of vessels infected or supposed to be infected with the formites of yellow fever. The generally accepted principle that the individual in no way conveys the disease, but that it is transmitted by clothing, certain articles of merchandise, but above all by conditions in the vessel itself, relieves passengers wholly from observation, as soon as the period of incubation has elapsed since the last case since leaving an infected port. If, then, we have only to deal with the cargo and vessel, common sense and reasoning tell us that the sooner the vessel is relieved of her cargo the less danger is there of its becoming infected, and the sooner can all parts of the vessel be reached for thorough cleaning and disinfection.

After alluding to the responsibility of ship-captains, he says: There is then, at the outbreak of cholera on ship-board, prompt, active, and energetic work to be done by those charged with the care and welfare of the passengers. If they are content to sit supinely down and allow the epidemic full force in its ravages, they must not feel aggrieved, if, on their arrival at port, the authorities take aggressive measures to overcome their ignorance. Happily, there is a growing feeling of responsibility on the part of officers in this matter, and it has been in my power during the past season to allow three steamers to pass up, with only twenty-four hours of detention each, after being fully satisfied that at the time of the cholera on board, every rational measure to prevent its spread had been adopted, while in two instances the period of incubation had elapsed without the appearance of any new cases. Independent then, of its general sanitary bearing toward the community, the vessels themselves have a personal interest in jugulating the disease at its inception.

THE MUNIFICENCE OF THE STATE.

The liberal munificence of the State in the erection and equipment of the present quarantine establishment at the port of New-York, places it without a rival in the world. Its construction is such that it should meet every emergency, and be able to cope with the threatenings of both yellow fever and cholera at the same time. And yet the experience of the past has shown that it was necessary to make this extended provision. With the most varied, if not the largest, commerce of the world, its location within the time of traverse of the period of incubation of yellow fever, from its zone, its enormous and exceptional influx of emigrants from many principal sea ports, and every country in Europe, compel provision which shall guard against pestilence coming from any disease. Every contagious disease requires for its care a special hospital, for humanity, at least, declares that the poor victim who may have escaped one scourge, shall not unintentionally be subjected to another. Provision is therefore made for ship-fever at Ward's Island; small-pox on Blackwell's Island, and cholera or yellow fever on Dix Island; while if both should at the same time be present in the harbor, as has been the case during the past Fall, the one would be transferred to the hospital ship, Illinois, anchored during the Summer nearly two miles below Dix Island. Hospital provision alone would not complete the establishment. It must make provision for those who are well, but who have been exposed to contagious influences, until we can feel assured no more cases of sickness appear. There must then be a quarantine of observation, and for this purpose Hoffman Island, with its substantial structures, including all appliances for the well-being of those detained, has just been completed. The duty of sanitary inspection upon all foreign vessels coming into port, requires a boarding station, where this can be done with the least possible detention, and this, I am happy to say, is about completed, the State now owning its own station after renting one for some years. The distance between the different parts of the establishment, the carrying of supplies, the transportation of the sick, the necessity for the prompt removal of refractory vessels, involves the necessity of a steam-boat competent to perform these different and varied duties, and also allows the State to be represented on the waters of the chief port of the country for tours of inspection of State and legislative officials, which are necessary to the several charitable institutions located in different parts of the bay. All this is readily and easily performed by the new steam-boat Nelson K. Hopkins, built during the past Summer to replace the Andrew Fletcher, burned about a year since. It is, therefore, cause for congratulation that the Governor and Legislature may be assured that after long and liberal donations, the quarantine establishment of the port is now complete. Hereafter appropriations are only necessary to keep in repair this expensive and necessarily perishable property, and the ordinary current expenses of the institution.

Dr. Vanderpoel next proceeds to give a recital of the workings of the department, as follows:

SICKNESS.

During the year ninety-seven patients have been admitted to Dix Island Hospital, thirty-four cases sent to Blackwell's Island, and seventeen to Ward's Island—making a total of 148 persons sent to the respective hospitals. Of the ninety-seven sent to Dix Island, sixty-two were yellow fever. Of this number thirteen died, six were moribund at the time of admission; one of the fatal cases sickened on board the brig Maurice while lying in Upper Quarantine. With the exception of 1865, this is the largest number of any year for the past ten years. These cases arrived on thirty-seven different vessels. Nine of the cases sent to Dix Island had cholera. Of this number three were distinctly marked, and the remainder had choleraic diarrhea on the vessels, and were in the same hospitals where the cases of cholera were lying. There was one death from the disease. The above were taken from four different vessels, upon two of which cases had sickened and died during the passage. The vessels were detained only sufficiently long to be thoroughly conversant with all the circumstances of the outbreak and of the precautionary measures adopted to prevent the spread of the contagion.

Indeed, to those conversant with its practical workings, the value of quarantine in warding off disease cannot be estimated from the number of cases in the quarantine hospitals, but often by the absence of them. The dread of detention with vessels bringing sickness induces the officers to take precautionary measures against its spread, and thus the moral effect of a rigid execution of quarantine law preserves health and wards off danger better than if the access of sickness filled the hospitals. That this is not a theory but a practical fact is borne out by the slight cholera experience of the past Fall.

Most of the remaining twenty-six cases sent to Dix Island had southern malarial fever of an intense type. This disease in many of its features so much resembles yellow fever as to be often mistaken for it. Experience has told us that allowing these cases to pass to the City has induced alarm under the supposition that it was yellow fever, and to protect ourselves against the possibility of mistake they were sent to the Quarantine hospital. This can now be done without injustice to any person, for early in the season an arrangement was perfected with the United States Treasury Department, by which patients sent to the Quarantine hospital are paid for, if they are entitled to it, from the United States Hospital Fund, to the State.

PERSISTENCY OF THE INFECTION.

As illustrating the persistency as well as intensity with which the infection clings to vessels, the following instances are appended: The schooner James M. Riley arrived at Havana May 5 with a cargo of stones and hay, and was moored at the quay; on the 18th of the month Frank M. Kelly, seaman, was taken sick, and died of yellow fever. The schooner sailed for Matanzas June 2, arriving there on the 5th. The steward, who was taken sick on the 28th, died at sea June 4, as did also Charles Winters. The mate, Eaton, was sent to hospital in Matanzas with the same disease, and recovered. Capt. Coffin was taken sick on the 18th of June and died on the 21st. On the 19th S. Schurnersen was taken to hospital, and died on the 22d. David Parkman died on the 25th. The schooner sailed for New-York from Matanzas on the 26th, and on the 1st of July T. Bordel was taken sick, and died on the 3d, three days before reaching here. Here, then, were eight cases and only one recovery. One of the men who died was the second cook, who was engaged from the brig John Swan, a healthy vessel; he died three days after coming on board. At the time of arrival the Riley was in command of Eaton, the mate, who had been in hospital at Matanzas, and recovered. After arrival here the vessel was carefully ventilated, disinfected, and pumped; and although an infected vessel in the fullest sense of the word, was discharged without any new cases occurring, even among the unacclimated stevedores who discharged the cargo.

May 28.—Brig Nornen arrived from Rio Janeiro with a cargo of coffee. Yellow fever was prevalent at Rio at the time, and cases occurred on board while lying there. She sailed from Rio on the 2d of February for New-York, and afterward returned to that port with Capt. C. Abrahamsen and the mate, N. Beggeman, both sick with yellow fever, from which both died. She sailed a second time on the 11th of February with a new crew, and on the 8th of March returned again to Rio. At this time the new Captain, the cook, and one sailor were sick with the fever, and all three died. A third time the vessel left Rio for New-York, on the 20th of March, and the same day a sailor was taken sick, and died on the 23d. The record of this case is interesting, first, from the excessive mortality which almost always marks cases on board of an infected vessel; that it was infected is shown by the long period over which the cases extended, far beyond any possible incubation of the disease from the shore; and second, as showing the fallacy of supposing that a cargo, even if of non-infectious character, is to be taken as evidence of the non-infection of the vessel. In this case the infection, so far as could be determined from examination of the crew and the vessel, seemed to be in the deck-house, in which there was much rotten wood. The coffee was in good condition, well dunnaged, and the vessel very dry.

EXAMINATION FROM SUSPECTED PORTS AND LIGHTERAGE.

During the quarantine season 1,391 vessels arrived and were examined from ports suspected or known to be infected with yellow fever, and 190 were detained about a day for observation. Of these 112 were required to discharge the whole or a part of their cargoes before being permitted to pass quarantine. These vessels were from Havana, Sagua la Grande, Matanzas, New-Orleans, and one from Rio Janeiro. As inquiry comes to me very frequently for information concerning the measures adopted and the course pursued with reference to vessels required to discharge in quarantine, it has seemed proper that a recital of the principal measures would not be inappropriate. Vessels arriving from suspected, or ports known to be infected, are required to stop in the Lower Bay, near the hospital-ship Illinois, moored two miles below Dix Island, and used during the quarantine season as a boarding-station for such vessels. If the vessel comes from ports only suspected, brings a clean bill of health, has had no sickness on the passage, she is, after opening her hatches, cleansing the bilge, and disinfecting and cleaning generally, allowed pratique and proceeds at once to the City. If from a port known to be infected, the same measures are adopted and she proceeds to the Upper Quarantine anchorage to discharge by lighters. The stevedores, coopers, and whoever has anything to do in the hold of the vessel are required to live on a hulk moored near by, and never allowed to go to the City, unless they have been six days without being on a suspected ship. During the discharge of the cargo precautionary measures are constantly enforced. The vessel is aired and thrown open in every possible sense, the bilge is pumped until perfectly clear water comes up, and daily as the discharge progresses under the personal inspection of the Health Officer the hold is closed and thoroughly disinfected. When she is wholly discharged every part of the skin of the vessel and the bottom are scrubbed with brooms and clean water, and finally when all this has been done she is again thoroughly disinfected, pratique is given to the vessel. Even with all these precautionary measures no actual detention to the vessel is made, for in most instances she is returned to commerce sooner than if she had at once proceeded to the wharf to discharge. Very little, and in many instances no additional expense is incurred, when the necessary expenses incidental to discharge at wharf are considered.

DIX ISLAND.

By a unanimous vote of the Commissioners of Quarantine, the island heretofore known as West Bank was directed to be called Dix Island, in recognition of the Executive of the State. As the islands were pre-eminently State works, constructed at large expense, and as they are the first objects almost which meet the eye of a stranger entering the harbor, it seemed but proper they should be called afrer gentlemen who had been honored with the high trust of Executive officers of the State. Indeed, it was but following the precedent of last year, in naming the upper island Hoffman Island. The imperfect construction of Dix Island is already entailing marked expense. The sand was loosely thrown into the cribs, so that the water has free access to it, and the consequence is the ground and structures are being constantly undermined. This season places forty and fifty feet in length have been so undermined, and fallen in. The boilers were discovered, fortunately, settling, and when examined their whole foundation had been carried away. Nearly $1,000 have been expended during the past Summer in remedying these defects.

HOFFMAN ISLAND.

It is gratifying to announce that the island structures and all the appliances pertaining are now complete. The large buildings are all heated by steam, lighted by gas, have extensive bathing and washing appliances, cooking apparatus, to accommodate a crowd suddenly thrown upon it. There are still problems about the permanence of these islands which time alone can solve. During the two seasons I have been here I have noticed frequent changes of the channels and currents in their immediate proximity. In one place on the south side of Hoffman Island the whole rip-rap sunk nearly two feet. On examination and sounding, it was found a channel twelve feet deep had been cut at its base, while twenty-five feet further the water suddenly shoaled to five or six feet. Should this action continue, it would involve either a large addition to the rip-rap or serious damage to the cribs sustaining the island.

HOSPITAL-SHIP ILLINOIS.

This ship has been moored in its usual position in the Lower Bay and used as a boarding station for vessels from suspected or infected ports. At the same time it was held in readiness as a hospital should cholera and yellow fever be in the bay at the same time.

THE NEW BOARDING STATION.

The new boarding station will be ready for occupancy in the Spring. A crib-dock, 200 feet long and thirty feet wide at the top, running parallel to the shore, with eighteen feet at low water on the outside and over eleven on the inside, has been completed. This is connected with the stone bulk-head, six feet thick on the shore, by a pile bridge, forming a secure harbor for the boats in the severest storms. The whole structure is regarded as one of the most substantial in the Harbor of New-York. The Illinois is now, and has been for some time, moored at the dock, where she can remain except for a short part of the Winter, thus already saving several hundreds of dollars annually paid for dock hire at Brooklyn. A reservoir is constructed on the hill, which holds 15,000 gallons, giving a head of nearly fifty feet to the boats, while by the attachment of a hose the pump can throw water over any portion of the dwelling-houses. The supply of water will be ample for all purposes.

In conclusion, let me thank you as President, and the gentlemen composing the commission, for the courtesy and kind co-operation afforded in the discharge of the varied duties. It needs no indorsement of mine to assure that you have been the faithful custodians of the interests committed to you. I wish also to bear testimony to my faithful and gentlemanly assistants, Drs. Mosher, Thompson, and Macartney. Dr. Mosher, as Executive Officer, has fully sustained the confidence which the shipping interests bore to his integrity upon my entering upon the duties of the office. And finally, in every decision which seemed to contravene the privileges of the shipping interests, I have met a cordial acquiescence on their part, and a disposition to aid by every just manner to protect the health and real interests of this great Metropolis.

The following is a return of the number of cases of yellow fever occurring in New-York Harbor for ten years: 1864, 56 cases; 1865, 68 cases; 1866, 7 cases; 1867, 43 cases; 1868, 9 cases; 1869, 54 cases; 1870, 26 cases; 1871, 18 cases; 1872, 46 cases; 1873, 62 cases.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The Commissioners of Docks held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Department, corner of Leonard street and Broadway, President Vestervelt in the chair. The Executive Committee reported the adoption of a resolution to extend the bulkhead in front of Bellevue Hospital. Superintendent Turner was ordered to make the necessary repairs on Pier No. 12, East River. The committee reported that they had considered several petitions, including one from the Working Men's Committee of Safety demanding work and pay for "people in enforced idleness," and that the same were ordered on file. A communication was received from Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, in reference to the paving of Third street, as suggested by the Commissioners of Docks, stating that it will require a new ordinance, as prescribed by the charter, before the work can be done. The charter demands that the ordinance must be signed by the majority of the property-holders on the street. The report of the Engineer-in-Chief of the department for the week ending Jan. 3 was read. It states that the masons are at work at the Battery, pointing and trimming the bulkhead wall, and reports progress on the new piers now in course of erection at the foot of Christopher street, North River. A communication was read from Thos. W. Thune, requesting that repairs be made on the dumping board at the foot of Pier No. 46 North River. The board then adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, $34,970 10; pay-rolls, $6,802 66; total, $41,772 76. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $27,910 80; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $11,025 15; collection of assessments and interest, $7,625 00; market rents and fees, $117 50; water rents, $670 85; permits to tap water-pipes, $33 50; licenses, Mayor's Office, $43 25; permits, Mayor's Office, $449 00; total, $48,803 95. The Controller paid laborers on boulevards and avenues to Dec. 27, and laborers on big pipes and at pipe-yard to 1st inst., $48,868.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE WORKING MEN'S DEMONSTRATION.

The "grand demonstration" of the unemployed working men, yesterday, resulted in the usual failure. About 300 men met at Union square at 10 A. M., and formed in procession and marched to Tompkins square, but by the time they reached there the number was reduced to less than 200. A Mr. Maguire, of the Seventeenth Ward, then harangued the crowd, denouncing the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and agitating the grievances of the working men. He then read a series of resolutions demanding work for the unemployed, the enforcement of the Eight-hour law, the reduction of house-rent for the benefit of the unemployed, and the abolition of the contract system by the City Government. The resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday next at 12 M. At the close of the meeting circulars were distributed inviting the unemployed and their sympathizers to turn out largely on Tuesday, and concluded with the following address:

"Fellow-Working Men! Your Committee of Safety has done its duty; it remains for you to do yours.

We have laid before the City authorities the demand you requested us to make—no answer. They ignore you and your committee! Will they ignore you?"

In anticipation of trouble, Inspector McDermott, assisted by Capt. McCullough and the entire reserve force of the Twenty-ninth Precinct were on duty at Union square, and Capt. Walsh, with the reserve force of the Seventeenth Precinct, were stationed at Tompkins square. Their services, however, were not needed.

Quite a number of the laboring men and vagrant population from the lower wards of the City assembled in the City Hall Park with the expectation of joining the procession on its arrival there. Capt. Leary, of the City Hall Police, had a reserve force on hand, prepared for any emergency which might arise.

After waiting until about 1 P. M., news was received of the proceedings at Tompkins square and the adjournment of the procession until Tuesday, after which the crowd gradually dispersed.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE.

The case of William Leach against the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, once partially tried and reported in THE TIMES, has come up for a second trial, in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Loew and a jury. The suit is to recover the value of 1,500 Mexican doubloons, alleged to have been taken on board the Pacquet de Tampico, in the port of Laguna, and mahogany taken on board at Minatitlan, the whole being of the value of $35,682. The defense is that the mahogany was of the very poorest kind, and overvalued, and that the doubloons were never lost, were never on board the vessel, but the latter was scuttled by plaintiff, in order to facilitate his claim. The testimony of plaintiff is to the effect that he chartered his vessel in New-Orleans, (subsequently purchasing a part interest in her,) for the purpose of a voyage to Minatitlan and Laguna, two Mexican ports, to New-York, back to the Mexican ports, and thence to New-Orleans. He had on board United States muskets, claimed to have been owned by a Connecticut farmer, and which were intended for sale to the Mexican Liberals. When he got to the port of Laguna, where he expected to deliver his arms to the Liberals, he found the Imperialists in possession, and having been denounced by a passenger, was compelled to throw the arms overboard, passing them out through a secret door in the hold, and passing on board by the same means the doubloons in suit, which he concealed under the stone ballast in the hold, and set sail for Minatitlan. At the latter port the doubloons were still found to be safe, and were covered then by 108 sticks of mahogany which he there took on board. A few days after his departure his vessel sprung a leak, and had to be subsequently abandoned. It is proposed to be shown on the part of the defense that the vessel did not sink, but drifted to Brazos Santiago, where a careful search revealed no doubloons on board. The plaintiff is represented by Messrs. Charles A. Da Costa and Abett & Fuller; defendant by Messrs. Hand, Joseph H. Choate, and Ex-Judge Porter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, John Gallagher and Samuel McCracken, charged with stealing a quantity of clothing valued at $146 from John Edicuffer, No. 435 East Eighteenth street, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for one year....Thomas Murtha was placed on trial, charged with arson. The case for the prosecution set forth that on the morning of the 7th of June, while Thompson's large pie bakery in Sullivan street, in which thirty-four horses were destroyed, was burning, the prisoner set fire to his liquor-store, at No. 84, adjoining, for the purpose of defrauding the Exchange Fire Insurance Company of New-York, from whom he held an insurance policy for $1,500. The prisoner's stock at the time of the fire is estimated by the prosecution at not more than $400. The amount of damage claimed by the prisoner, however, was only $228. The theory of the defense is, that Murtha's store took fire from the burning pie bakery, which was situated close beside. The President of the Exchange Insurance Company and the Insurance broker who obtained the policy of insurance for Murtha, having identified the document, it was put in evidence. A plan of the premises in which the alleged arson took place, drawn up by Chas. H. Reinisch, was also put in evidence. Wm. Sybert, colored, of No. 84 Sullivan street, testified that he noticed smoke issuing from Murtha's premises, and told him of it. The prisoner did not appear to notice him. On cross-examination Sybert admitted that Murtha's head was turned away from him when he (Sybert) spoke, and that he was with some men at the time. The houses around in all directions were on fire when he noticed Murtha's store burning. Witness then went and called a Police officer. The firemen were at work on the burning pie bakery, and everything was in a state of confusion. Theodore Griffin, colored, of No. 84 Sullivan street, also testified that he told the prisoner that his store was on fire. The prisoner had a bundle of papers and a paper parcel with him. The case was then adjourned until to-day.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon as a Board of Supervisors. Supervisor at Large Geo. L. Fox in the chair. As the meeting was the first held by the Board of Supervisors during the present year, the attendance, both of members and the outside public, was large. Mayor Hunter occupied a desk in the room, but took no part in the proceedings. After the meeting had been called to order, Mr. James Howell, Jr., was elected Chairman *pro tem.*, to serve in the absence of the Supervisor at Large, by a vote of 24 to 17. Other officers were elected as follows: Engineers of the Court-house, Michael Clancy and John Brady; Engineer of the Jail, John Brundige; Keeper of the Morgue, Patrick McGuire; Keeper of the Sixteenth Ward Armory, Ferdinand Berger. On motion of Supervisor Bergen, the rules which governed the Board of Supervisors of 1873 were adopted for the guidance of the present board until rules and orders of business have been prepared by a committee of five appointed for that purpose. After the transaction of some routine business, the board then adjourned to meet next Monday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Edward B. Cadley, who has been Clerk of the Board of Supervisors for the past eleven years, was, by appointment, continued in office.

REAL ESTATE ON LONG ISLAND.

Real estate in the neighborhood of Huntington, Suffolk County, Long Island, is now in much demand, and prices are far beyond what was asked some few months ago. This, it appears, is owing to a statement which appeared about that time in a morning paper in this City, that President Grant had purchased a farm in that locality. Recently another purchase was made in the same neighborhood, at Half-way Hollow Hill, but this time not by the President. The transaction is, however, seized on by local land jobbers, and is pointed at as showing an intention on the part of the President of making the neighborhood his future home, or the scene of some commercial enterprise. Col. James F. Casey, of New-Orleans, the brother-in-law of the President, has recently purchased the farm known as the "Nat. Conkling farm," at Half-way Hollow Hill, near Huntington, containing about 1,000 acres, for the sum of $50,000. It is supposed that Col. Casey's purchase was made in trust for the President, and many are the conjectures of the local wiseacres as to the object of the investments.

COL. BOUDINOT'S LECTURE.

That famous Cherokee orator, Col. E. C. Boudinot, will lecture this evening at Association Hall on the Indian question, meaning by this the subject of Government in the so-called Indian Territory. The lecturer is one of the very few speakers who mount a rostrum because they have something to say which the world will be bettered by hearing. He is also one of the few Indians who have had the ability to comprehend the situation of the red man and the manliness to deplore the position of dependence in which the policy of the American Government has placed them. He it not only an eloquent speaker, but a thinker, candid and unbiased, and actuated by the truest love for his race.

THE CARNIVAL SEASON.

The carnival season among the German clubs and societies will open earlier this year than usual. The Arion Society will be the first in the field. It will hold its first carnival at its hall in St. Mark's place to-morrow evening, for which a rich programme has been prepared. The society has concluded to give no *bal masque* this year. The grand masquerade of the Liederkranz Society will come off at the Academy of Music on the 17th of next month, for which extensive preparations are being made. In addition, *bal masques* and soirees will be given by the Mayence Carnival Verein, Beethoven Maennerchor, the Turnverein, the Society Alt Schueler, and by several other societies and organizations.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

CALENDAR OF COMMISSION OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The following is the Calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Friday, Jan. 9: Nos. 5, 11, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 29, 30, 31.

The commission will hold two sessions each day, Saturdays excepted, when they will hold but one.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Lawrence, J.—169, Lorber vs. Helldorfer; 11, Kimball vs. Grant; 42, Rockford, R. I. and St. L. Railroad vs. Boody; 43, Same vs. Same; 44, Mulry vs. L. I. Railroad Company; 53, Seward et al. vs. Torrence; 77, Crane vs. Onderdonk; 80, In re. Hagen; 81, In re. Russell; 82, In re. Mead; 83, In re. Pearsall; 97, Winchell vs. Winchell; 98, Same vs. Same; 104, Salmon vs. Leonard; 112, Latourette vs. Clark; 115, In the matter, &c., Lagrave; 117, Pacharach vs. Lagrave; 117½, —— vs. ——; 137, Egbert vs. Crittenden, Jr.; 129, Haute vs. DeWitt; 159, The People, &c., Shiner vs. Schmidt; 160, The People, &c., Rosenthal vs. Schmidt; 162, Freist vs. Woodburn Silver Mining Company; 317, Congregation Kenesseth vs. Congregation Kenesseth.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Held by Donahue, J.—Short Causes.—2580, Marble vs. Brewer; 1225, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Amerman; 821, Thurnauer vs. Herman; 1179, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Kline et al.; 1323, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Hanson et al.; 1445, Allen vs. Foshay; 1475, McGibbon vs. Davison; 1479, Schoeffer et al. vs. Bacon et al.; 1489, Sackett vs. Mott; 1617, Moore vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1917, Ingalls vs. Murgeshelmer et al.; 1935, Nassau Bank vs. Frizelle; 1945, Spear vs. Baxter et al.; 1963, Weeks et al. vs. Cohen et al.; 2003, Russell vs. Keeney; 2089, Kratcchville vs. Brager et al.; 2091, Smith vs. Webb; 2129, Halsey vs. Smith et al.; 2139, Smith et al. vs. Petter et al.; 2147, Fibel vs. Lowitz; 2159, Freidman et al. vs. Verance et al.; 2173, Schultze vs. Agnew; 2177, Schappert et al. vs. Horgan et al.; 2107, Riggs vs. Paine; 2233, Hull vs. Harris et al.; 2247, Thompson etal. vs. Banta; 2263, Brown vs. Lane; 2277, Lee vs. Bellamy et al.; 2313, Mutual Bank vs. Bellamy et al.; 2327, Lee vs. Hurd et al.; 2359, Butterfield et al. vs. Andrew; 2429, Connell vs. Rogers; 2437, Kerper vs. Wells; 2457, Dewel vs. Denckla et al.; 2491, Kuran vs. Crosby; 2537, McKay et al. vs. Belding et al.; 2551, Zeiss vs. Foster et al.; 2557, Caswell, Jr., et al. vs. Echiveria; 2581, Chmek et. al. vs. Merritt; 2639, Hall vs. Frank; 2731, Raynolds et al. vs. Hurry; 2739, Saward et al. vs. Whitman; 2749, Justin vs. Mainhart et al.; 2753, Killen et al. vs. Rocke; 2783, Lally vs. Stirling, &c.; 2791, Sherman et al. vs. Levien; 2667, Barrett vs. Clowe; 2425, Coe vs. Hobby et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Short Causes.—1,198, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Lilienthal et al.; 1238, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Bellows et al.; 1296, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Tupper et al.; 1298, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Bell et al.; 1310, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Merchant; 1384, Hayes, Assignee, vs. Mansfield; 1804, Bryan et al. vs. Remsen; 1844, Brant vs. Schultheis; 1926, Wells vs. Fincke; 2024, Lupton vs. Empire Peat Company; 2034, Gutta Percha Rubber Manufacturing Company vs. Benedict et al.; 2090, Union Trust Company vs. Whiton; 2100, Merris vs. Miles; 2122, Daniels vs. Boyd; 2136, Halsey vs. McKronetal; 2142, Nordlinger vs. Hyde et al.; 2154, Flenory vs. Hammond et al.; 2172½, Pratt vs. Parker; 2224, Rhinelander vs. Duxson; 2248, Grewes et al. vs. Evans; 2250, Stone vs. Peterson, impleaded; 2310, McIntosh et al. vs. Taylor, Jr., et al.; 2326, Lee vs. Hurd et al.; 2336, Hughes vs. Hughes; 2338, Frisbie vs. Halligan, impleaded; 2340, Mutual Bank vs. Ilsley; 2346, Hartley vs. Baker; 2358, Arnold et al. vs. Wilson; 2378, Shuman vs. Finley et al.; 2380, Floersheim et al. vs. Wermerskirch; 2412, Dooley vs. O'Donnell; 2416, Strongas, Receiver, vs. New-York Laundry Manufacturing Company et al.; 2418, Stiles vs. Ely et al.; 2494, Stoker et al. vs. Smith et al.; 2498½, Dirago vs. Howe et al.; 2546, Skinner vs. Beatty; 2552, Thompson vs. Thain; 2698, Baker vs. Harris; 2726, Heitler et al. vs. Schesh; 2748, Koehler vs. New-York Oil Company; 2778, Howe Machine Company vs. Heustis; 2800, Bay State Iron Company vs. New-York Construction Company.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Sutherland, J.—Edward Sparenberg, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Oscar Ette, felonious assault and battery; Henry E. Simpson, grand larceny.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—555½, Stover vs. Porter; 619, Goodwin vs. Airsch; 251, Gadsden vs. Com. Fire Insurance Company; 813, Butterfield vs. Com. Fire Insurance Company; 815, Selchow vs. Com. Fire Insurance Company; 621, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; 807, Clark vs. Phalon et al.; 1337, Justice vs. Lang et al.; 1341, Perry vs. Gilbert et al.; 791, Veller vs. Hopke et al.; 489, Lathrop vs. Catherwood; 593, Prendrill, by guardian, vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company; 685, Pender vs. Johnson; 341, Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 653, Petrie vs. Poillon.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Adjourned until Monday.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—612, Leetch vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Daly, C. J.; Robinson and Larremore, JJ.—97, Mellen vs. Nabath; 18, Chandler et al. vs. Sutton; 129, Oberdorfer vs. Lowenstein; 103, Tasker vs. Henderson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—2905, Dohm vs. Hilborn; 3138, Kelly vs. Willis; 3178, Blumberg vs. Lehman; 3122, Schmidt vs. Haas; 2306, Vanderbilt vs. Gregory; 2728, Salmo vs. Bannon; 2858, Kuhn vs. Herbert; 2062, Schroeder vs. Whitney et al.; 3606, Thatcher vs. Whelan; 3653, Baker et al. vs. Swan; 3150, Lussen et al. vs. Jacobson; 3152, Rowland vs. Dunham; 3154, Gardner vs. Burke; 3158, Fischer et al. vs. Davidson; 3160, Miller vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Held by McAdam, J.—2322, Reeves vs. Dailey; 3019, Burns vs. King; 3799, Orvis vs. Dunham et al.; 3955, Van Doren vs. New-York A. C. P. & P. Company; 3991, Levinson vs. Stone et al.; 2377, Washington vs. Hatton; 2503, Bruce et al. vs. Mushlip et al.; 2972, Bailey et al. vs. Hochstretter; 2517, Mandle vs. Adolphe; 2701, Bridgeport Spring Company vs. Corbett; 2683, Carmichael vs. Ellison; 2897, Byington vs Newton; 2927, Benkeser vs. Benkeser; 3045, Flint vs. Carrington; 3405, Morgan vs. Stein.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—3805, Wertheimber vs. Kübler; 3827, Phillips vs. Mittnacht; 4008, Hall vs. Aronson; 3472, Bayles vs. Engineers and Manufacturers' Publishing Company; 3220, Chadwick et al. vs. Koesting; 3850, Michaelis vs. Schwarz; 3876, Thompson vs. Doering; 3978, Koehler vs. Weibach; 1652, New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Waite; 2154, Sherman vs. Hearn et al.; 2694, Camp vs. Johnston; 2830, Sleight vs. Cook; 3069, Peavy vs. Smith; 3070, Murphy vs. Leporin; 2144, Brockway vs. Stevens et al.

DECISIONS.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The following decisions were announced in the Commission of Appeals to-day:

Judgments Affirmed With Costs—Connett vs. Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of New-Prospect; Hubell vs. Medbury; Gale vs. Miller; Elmore vs. Sands; McCall vs. McCall; Clark vs. Miller; Bernard vs. Kobbe; White vs. Smith; Williams vs. Firemen's Fund Insurance Company; Williams vs. Farmers', Mechanics', and Traders' Insurance Company; Kellogg vs. Murphy; Tuttle vs. Fanshaw; Claflin vs. Ostrom; Park vs. Morris, Ax and Tool Company; Woodward vs. Dennison; Durand vs. Curtis; Crane vs. Travis; The First National Bank of Cincinnati vs. Kelly; Hand vs. Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company; Denison vs. City Bank; Parsons vs. City Bank; Gilbert vs. Sage; Tefft vs. Munson; Freck vs. White; Swanson vs. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company; Hovey vs. The Rubber Tip Pencil Company; The Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company vs. Collins; Hoag vs. Owen; Johnson vs. Bush.

Judgment by default, with costs—Edwards vs. Gavit.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide event—Clark vs. Metcalf; Colt vs. Phœnix Insurance Company; Steers vs. Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company; Drunce vs. Don; Fuller vs. Rowe; Gillet vs. Roberts; Ryckman vs. Gells; Kolges vs. Guardian Life Insurance Company; Schenck vs. Andrews; Stancliffe vs. Ross; Larned vs. Hudson; Brown vs. Cherry; Shults vs. Brodley; Town of Duanesburg vs. Jenkins.

Order affirmed with costs—Pierce vs. Tuttle.

Order of General Term reversed and judgment on report of Referee affirmed, with costs—Allison vs. Corn Exchange Insurance Company; Mott vs. Lansing; Pope vs. Bank of Albion.

Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against the plaintiff, with costs—Burnett vs. Wadsworth; McGraf vs. Muir; Buckingham vs. Dickenson.

Judgments reversed and assessments vacated with costs—People ex rel. Curtis vs. Common Council of Rochester.

Order reversed and judgment on report of Referee affirmed with costs—Wall vs. Ellis.

Judgment reversed and judgment ordered for defendant, dismissing the complaint without costs to either party—Mott vs. Reichtmeyer.

Judgment of General Term modified so as to grant a new trial, costs to abide the event—Stowell vs. Hoslit; Hale vs. Erwin.

Order of General Term affirmed and judgment ordered against the plaintiffs with costs—Trimm vs. Marsh.

On the appeal of Church et al. from the judgment of May 2, 1871, at the General Term, so far as it affirmed the decision of the Special Term of Dec. 31, 1869, judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

On the appeal of Ramsey from the same, judgment at the General Term, so far as it reversed the decision at the Special Term.

Judgment of the General Term affirmed with costs—On the appeal of Church et al. from the affirmance of the General Term of the order at Special Term, made on the last Monday of January, 1870, before Justice T. A. Johnson.

Order of the General Term affirmed with costs—The People vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and Church et al. The same vs the same.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Rowe et al. vs. The Central Park Hotel Company, Same vs. Same, Same vs. Same; motions granted conditionally. See opinions.

Embury vs. Parks; injunction dissolved and order to show cause discharged. See opinion.

Helfenstein vs. Ferguson. See opinion.

By Judge Lawrence.

Fox vs. The Mayor, &c., St. John vs. Coleman, Wood vs. Glass, Same vs. Same, Averill vs. Williams; motions granted.

In the matter, &c., Henne, Clerc vs. Clerc, Burnham vs. Cockle, in the matter, &c., Hunter; memorandums.

Edwards vs. Hathaway; motion denied.

Strauss vs. Flaig; judgment by default.

Morris vs. Murphy; bond approved.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Hogan vs. Lambier, Rathbun vs. Walker; motions granted.

Meyer vs. Waugh; order denying motion.

By Judge Freedman.

Davis vs. The Mayor, &c., Davis vs. Green, &c.; peremptory writs must issue as prayed for. See opinions.

Duncan vs. Berlin; motion for new trial denied, with costs.

Stem vs. Bangs; motion granted, and plaintiff required to serve within sixty days bill of particulars of his claim, as prayed for, the defendants to have 10 days from date of such service to answer.

Brown vs. Windmuller; motion denied on the ground that under the peculiar circumstances of this case defendant's remedy is by action; no costs.

Chase vs. Vanderbilt, Arnold vs. Hyman, Beach vs. White; counsel in these cases can appear before Judge Sedgwick in room of Part II., on 10th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Daly.

Faxon vs. Roher, Schuyler vs. Guilfoyle; motions denied.

Wright vs. Brown; issues settled. See memorandum.

By Judge Loew.

Davis vs. Galpin, Davis vs. Duryea, Davis vs. Greene County Iron Company; orders settled in three cases, referred to S. Boese, Esq.

By Judge Larremore.

In the matter, &c., Pratt, Oakley & Co. See memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Larremore.

SPIRITUALISM AND FILTHY LUCRE.

Albert Day vs. James V. Mansfield.—In this case the plaintiff, an attorney, sought to enforce against the defendant payment of a counsel fee of $75, and disbursements amounting to $90 more. It appeared that the services were rendered in defending the defendant against charges of obtaining money under false pretenses in his profession of spiritualist. The defense was that the plaintiff, being also a spiritualist, had rendered the services claimed for as a contribution to the cause, and not for filty lucre. Judge Quinn, before whom the case was tried in the First District Court, rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff, and now, on appeal to this court, the judgment has been affirmed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 8—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England at their regular meeting to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 4 ℘ cent. Erie Railway Shares, preferred, 68.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 43½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 60c.

5:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £510,000 during the past week.

Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 65c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 8.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d. higher. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8¼d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 8¼d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December, at 8⅜d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 8d.@8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8½d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 9,800 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 8 3-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 8 7-16d. Provisions—Lard, 42s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Pork, 70s. ℘ bbl. for new.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands at 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8½d.@8⅝d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands—nothing below Good Ordinary—shipped January, at 8⅛d.; do. do., deliverable January and February, at 8d.; do., nothing below low Middling, shipped January and February, at 8 3-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 38s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Provisions—Bacon, 38s. ℘ cwt., Long Clear Middles, and 39s. for Short Clear Middles.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Refined Petroleum, 12½d. ℘ gallon. Tallow, 41s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

Evening—Common Resin, 7s. 9d. ℘ cwt.; fine do., 12s. @13s. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. 9d.@31s. ℘ cwt.

A JAPANESE WORK-HOUSE.

A correspondent of the Hiego *News* gives the following account of the manner in which the Japanese dispose of their poor. He says: "One chilly day last November, armed with an order to view, I trudged toward the military suburb, which lies to the southward of the Castle of Osaka. After some little wandering to and fro in that out-of-the-way region, I alighted upon the object of my search, situated in a street known as the Kitakinbeji-machi. The building itself, a shabby-looking structure, hidden from the passers-by by a lofty wooden fence. I learned had been built some three years previously, but had only recently been occupied by its present inmates. The name by which it was known was the 'Hin-in,' meaning literally the poorhouse. Just within the principal gate was a small office, where I had to present my credentials, and go through as much ceremony as if I had been visiting a State prison, rather than a charitable institution. Passing an inclosed space filled with sprouting sticks, which, on a closer inspection, turned out to be mulberry cuttings, I reached at last the place where the beggars had got to, and a queer place it was. Imagine half a dozen of very narrow streets, bordered by rows of one-storied houses, or rather huts, not unlike, with their coarsely-plastered walls and unpainted wood-work, the rows of shanties which a railway contractor runs up near a tunnel's mouth for the temporary use of his navvies. Of these small, one-roomed houses there were no less than 240. Besides these there were several feeding-rooms, weaving-sheds, and other work shops, all similar in appearance to the dwelling-houses outwardly, but inwardly, of course, of much greater length. A guide was sent with me from the principal office, and from him I learned that when the Osaka Government had resolved to clear the streets of beggars, they proceeded in the following manner: First, all of the fraternity who belonged to other parts of the country were packed off to their proper districts. Then those of the Osaka beggars who had got relatives who could afford to keep them, were sent to their friends. The remainder were compelled to go into the Hin-in. The able-bodied men were sent out to work at dredging, or work of a similar nature, under charge of officers; at night they returned to the Hin-in, where one of the diminutive huts was allotted to each five of them—the women being also placed five in each tenement. On the occasion of my visit there were in all 180 men, women, and children, eighty-five of whom were adult men, inhabiting the poor-house. Every one was free to leave whenever he or she could give satisfactory proof that they could earn an honest living outside. There were but fifteen women inmates. These, together with some young lads, I found were being taught trades, some of them weaving and some of the boys paper-making, but all on the premises. There were but few children, and these were receiving the elements of a plain Japanese education. One thing pleased me, as showing that some consideration was shown for the comfort of even these poor outcasts; all the inhabited houses had matted floors, and, as is universally the case in Japan, even among the very poorest classes, the interiors had a clean, well-swept appearance. In one of the weaving sheds—there were three of them—I found some weavers from Kioto, engaged in teaching their craft to some of the ex-beggars. One of the latter, a boy, had only been one month under tuition; he, like all beginners, was set to work at a piece of coarse white cotton cloth. The looms were of the same ingenious construction as those which were to be seen at the last Kioto Exhibition, all wood, string, and bamboo, those used by the pupils being, however, of a very simple character. Some pieces of satin were shown me which had been made on the premises by the Kioto men. The weaving school, I was told, had only been opened some two or three months. Silk winding and spinning were also being taught, the fifteen bobbin spinning frames, as of old, being set in motion by means of a basketful of stones and a windlass. I was agreeably surprised to find how clean and healthy, as well as cheerful and contented, all the pupils appeared to be. With the horde of official parasites which infest this as every other public department in this country, there is little fear of the outside weavers having to complain of being undersold by the Government, as tradesmen in England complain of the mat-making, &c., in English prisons. When I left the Hin-in it was with the impression that the thing was too good to last—few, if any, of these imitations of foreign institutions, more especially hospitals and schools, possessing lasting vitality unless they are under foreign supervision. A few of the old beggars, preferring a life of freedom and a handful of rice to the regular living and semi-captivity of the Hin-in, took to hawking. One old blind man, who for some years used to rub his forehead in the dust on the Kidsugawa Concession Bridge, now is led about to sell live sparrows; for, by a most perverse superstition, many Japanese believe that by purchasing and releasing a caged bird they do an act that is pleasing to the hotoke, the Buddhist gods, and are accumulating a store of merit which is placed to their credit in heaven's great ledger. Other beggars may be seen occasionally seated upon the bridges with stores of small eels, shell-fish, or infant tortoises. These the would-be virtuous buy and throw into the adjacent stream, from similar interested motives to those of the setter-free of birds. Of course it is to be presumed that the more educated natives see through the fallacy of this pseudo-humanity, by which the buyer of the captive creatures actually encourages by a premium the capturers to continue their evil practices."

AN ELECTION IN MEXICO.

The exciting scenes attending the attempt to elect a City Government in Matamoros, Mexico, are described by a correspondent of the New-Orleans *Times*. The votes were cast on Sunday, Dec. 14, and that day passed off quietly, the party of John Cortina, it being known, being successful over John T. Canales. On Sunday, Dec. 22, the votes were to be counted, and the result of the election declared by the existing Council, composed all of strong Canales partisans. The correspondent says: "It became rumored about that they intended to count Cortina out, and declare Canales elected. This, of course, put Cortina's partisans on the alert, and on the day appointed brought together in the Grand Plaza, in front of the City Hall, about 1,500 people of both parties, fully armed, yet with no arms visible. I never saw a more quiet, orderly crowd in my life. About 10 o'clock the Mayor and Council entered the City Hall, and, after considerable parleying, the Mayor put the election returns in his pocket and slipped out of the hall. His absence was almost immediately discovered by Cortina's men, who pursued and captured him and brought him back, but just as they were taking him into the hall he ordered the Police to arrest his captors, which they attempted to do. This was about 12 o'clock M., and brought on at once a terrible fight between the two parties. Every one used his knife, pistol, or any weapon he had or could find. In the middle of the fray a company of Cortina's men, mounted, came rushing up, and were in the act of forcing into the City Hall, when Col. Cristo, commanding the national troops, rode into the crowd and told them if they did not immediately disperse he would open upon them with grape from two pieces of artillery he had in the streets, and would clean them all out. This did not check the firing much, for the moment, but produced a stampede the equal of which I never saw or even conceived. The hundreds of men looked like fiends, yelling, shooting, running over each other, and all getting away in the fastest manner possible. In half an hour after the stampede commenced, all was as quiet as before. There were only two or three men killed and about fifteen wounded, which greatly surprised me, for there were several hundred shots fired."

CITY AND COUNTY STOCK.

Controller Green has disposed of all the City and County stock at par and upward, bids for which were opened on the 6th inst., the saving banks and other moneyed institutions having subscribed for the balance of the loan. More offers were made for subscription than could be accommodated.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800 Consol. Coal.......50	1000 Union Pacific.......31⅞
500 West. Un. Tel.......76⅞	500 do.......32
1700 do.......b5. 77	500 do.......c. 31⅞
100 do.......b5. 77	600 do.......31¾
1100 do.......77⅛	500 do.......b3. 31⅞
800 do.......s3. 77	2000 do.......32
900 do.......77¼	1500 do.......s3. 32
100 do.......b3. 77¼	500 do.......32⅛
200 N. Y. C. & Hud. 100½	1000 do.......c. 32
800 do.......100⅜	200 do.......s3. 32⅛
200 do.......s3. 100⅜	600 do.......32
100 do.......100½	600 do.......b3. 32⅛
200 Erie.......47⅛	200 do.......s3. 32
600 Pacific Mail.......44⅜	100 do.......32⅛
100 do.......b3. 44⅜	900 do.......32
500 do.......c. 44⅜	300 do.......31⅞
1000 do.......44⅜	500 do.......b3. 32
500 do.......44⅜	100 St. Paul.......48¼
100 do.......44⅜	300 do.......48⅜
2400 do.......44⅜	100 do.......b3. 48½
700 do.......s3. 44⅜	900 do.......48⅜
300 do.......44⅜	100 do.......s3. 48¼
200 do.......44⅜	100 do.......b15. 48⅜
1300 do.......44⅜	200 do.......48⅜
200 do.......44⅜	400 do.......48⅜
10 do.......44⅞	100 Bos., H. & E.......b3. 3½
300 do.......44⅜	800 do.......3⅜
500 do.......44½	100 do.......s3. 3⅜
100 do.......44⅝	100 do.......b10. 3½
200 do.......44½	300 Tol. & Wab.......54¼
600 Lake Shore.......82	100 do.......54⅜
900 do.......c. 82	400 do.......54½
800 do.......82⅛	100 do.......c. 54¼
1000 do.......82¼	400 do.......b10. 54⅜
300 do.......82⅛	800 do.......54¼
300 do.......c. 81⅞	200 do.......b2. 54⅛
3000 do.......82	200 do.......c. 54¼
100 do.......82⅛	200 Atl. & Pac. Pf.......14½
600 do.......b3. 82⅜	100 do.......14⅜
1000 do.......82¼	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.......39¼
900 do.......c. 82¼	100 do.......39
100 Panama.......111½	100 do.......b3. 39
600 do.......112	100 do.......39¼
50 do.......b3. 112	50 H. & St. Jo.......30
100 N. W. Pf.......s30. 73¼	200 do.......30⅛
100 do.......73⅝	200 do.......30¼
100 North-west'n.......c. 61½	800 Ohio & Miss.......32¾
100 do.......61⅞	100 do.......s3. 32⅝
400 do.......62	1300 do.......32⅞
800 do.......61⅞	100 do.......s3. 32⅞
900 do.......c. 61¾	500 C., C. & I. C.......29¾
200 do.......s3. 61¾	200 do.......29⅞
100 do.......61⅝	200 do.......30
100 Rock Island.......105	100 do.......b4. 30
100 do.......104⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U.S. 6s, '81, R.116¼	$2,300 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.......12.115
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.......12.117¼	20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......12.115½
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.......12.112	1,000 do.......b. c.115⅝
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.......small.112½	400 do.......small.114¾
2,000 U.S.5-20C.'65.115¾	22,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12.116½
5,000 do.......12.115½	1,500 do.......116⅜
9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......b. c.115	1,000 do.......small.115⅝
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......12.116½	2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......b. c.116
5,000 do.......116⅜	1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur'cy.......12.114¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 N. Car. 6s, S.T., 3d class.......8	100 Mil. & St. P.......b. c. 48⅛
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '67.......93½	200 do.......b10. 48⅜
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.......92	1100 do.......48⅜
1,000 Al & Susq. 1st.100	200 do.......48½
5,000 Al. & Susq. 2d.......96	600 do.......48⅜
4,000 Long Dock B.......c. 93	200 do.......48⅜
1,000 C.P. & Ash.old.97	100 Del., Lack. & W.......99⅝
7,000 L.S. Con.Coup.96	600 L.S. & M. So.......b. c. 82⅛
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.......94½	200 do.......82⅛
2,000 U. Pacific 1st.......83½	600 do.......82¼
4,000 do.......83⅝	1200 do.......82⅜
11,000 do.......83½	200 do.......82⅛
16,000 do.......83⅜	700 do.......82⅜
2,000 U.Pac. 7s, L.G.......78	1000 do.......b3. 82½
6,000 U. Pac. 10s,In.......74	1600 do.......82⅛
1,000 C. & N. W.Con.......89⅞	600 do.......82⅜
1,000 do.......90	1200 do.......82½
3,000 H.& S.J.8s,Con.......84⅞	1600 do.......b3. 82¾
7,000 do.......85	500 do.......82⅝
17,000 C. & N. W. Con. Coup. G. B.......84½	800 do.......82⅜
5,000 do.......84⅞	300 do.......82⅞
5,000 do.......b30. 85	300 do.......82⅝
6,000 Gt. West. 2d.......80	15 U. Pacific.......b. c. 32
5,000 O. & M. C. S. F.......90½	1100 do.......32⅛
1,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st.104½	500 do.......s3. 32⅛
5,000 St. L. & I. M. 2d.......100	1400 do.......b3. 32¼
1,000 M. & St. P. I. & M. Div.......80	1300 do.......32¼
1,000 M. & St. P. II. & D. Div.......78	100 do.......b10. 32¼
4,000 M. & St. P. C. & M. Div.......79	100 do.......32¼
5,000 T. & W. Con. C.......77	200 do.......32¼
3,000 C. C.&I.C.1st.101	2100 do.......32¼
1,000 W. U. Tel. 7s.......94	300 do.......b10. 32¼
20,000 L.&N.Con., '98.......86½	200 do.......s3. 32¼
3,000 D. & H.1st,'84.110	1200 do.......32¼
10,000 D.&H.R.R.,'91.101	2400 do.......32⅛
10 Bank of Com.......112	200 Chi. & N.W.......b. c. 61⅝
9 Am. Ex. Bank.......108	100 do.......61¼
100 Can. Co.......b. c. 77¼	100 do.......61½
16 Del. & H. Canal.......116½	600 do.......61⅝
10 do.......116½	100 do.......61⅝
100 Quck. Pf.......b. c. 34	700 do.......61¾
200 Mariposa L. & M. Co.......b. c.,b30. 8½	100 do.......b10. 61½
	200 do.......61¾
300 W. U. Tel.......77½	200 do.......61¼
100 do.......b3. 77¼	400 Chi.&N.W.Pf.......b. c. 73⅜
600 do.......77⅛	50 New-Jer. Cen.......99½
100 do.......77	10 do.......100
300 do.......s3. 76⅞	10 do.......opg. 100
100 do.......77⅛	300 Chi. & R. I.......b. c. 104¾
200 do.......77¼	200 do.......c. 104⅝
100 do.......b3. 77¼	100 do.......104⅝
200 do.......77¼	300 Tol.,W.& W.......b. c. 54
200 do.......c. 77	400 do.......54⅛
45 do.......s3. 76¾	350 do.......54
10 Am. Ex.......b. c. 60	100 do.......53⅞
100 Panama.......b. c. 112½	800 do.......54
50 do.......b3. 112½	100 St. L. & I. M.......51
200 Clev.& P.Gd.......b. c. 86	100 do.......51½
200 do.......86¼	70 C., Bur. & Q.......b. c. 100
400 Bos.,H. & E.......b. c. 3⅝	200 Alt. & T. H.......b. c. 15½
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.......44½	100 do.......15
300 do. b. c., b3.......44½	100 do.......15½
300 do.......44¼	200 do.......16
300 do.......44¼	100 do.......17
800 do.......44⅛	100 A.& T. H.Pf.......b10. 39
200 do.......c. 44⅛	100 N.Y.,N.H.&H.b. c. 128
100 do.......44⅜	100 Han. & St.J.......b. c. 30¼
300 do.......44½	100 do.......b5. 30
300 do.......44½	100 do.......b3. 30
1900 do.......44⅝	100 do.......30
500 do.......44½	100 do.......30¼
600 do.......44½	200 H.&St.Jo.Pf.......b. c. 39¼
310 do.......44¼	500 do.......39
100 do.......44¼	200 Ohio & Miss.......b. c. 32¾
500 do.......44⅜	200 do.......32⅞
10 N. Y. C. & H.......b. c. 100¼	1600 do.......b3. 33
200 do.......100⅜	500 do.......33
400 do.......b3. 100⅜	200 do.......32⅞
200 do.......100½	200 C.,C.& I.C.......b. c., s3. 29¾
200 do.......100⅝	200 do.......b10. 29⅞
200 do.......100½	300 do.......b5. 29⅞
100 Du. & S. C.......b. c. 55	100 do.......30

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

500 Western Union.......77⅛	200 Rock Island.......104½
100 do.......b3. 77¼	100 Dub. & S. City.......55
200 do.......77¼	100 St. Paul.......48⅜
300 do.......b3. 77⅜	200 do.......s3. 48⅛
100 do.......c. 77¼	500 do.......48¼
200 do.......s3. 77⅛	200 do.......48⅜
100 do.......77⅜	600 do.......48⅜
100 do.......b3. 77½	100 do.......b10. 48⅜
100 Panama.......113	300 do.......48⅜
500 do.......114	200 do.......48½
2400 Union Pacific.......32¼	100 St. Paul Pf.......72¾
100 Pacific Mail.......44⅜	20 Del., Lack. & W.......100
100 do.......c. 44⅜	100 do.......99⅞
100 do.......44⅜	200 North-west. Pf.......73½
200 do.......44⅜	100 do.......73¾
400 do.......44½	400 North-western.......61¼
100 do.......b3. 44⅝	500 do.......61⅜
700 do.......44⅜	500 do.......61½
300 do.......b3. 44¾	100 do.......61⅝
100 do.......44⅝	200 do.......61¼
100 do.......44½	100 do.......61¼
400 Toledo & Wab.......54⅜	500 C., C. & I. C.......29⅞
100 do.......b2. 54⅛	400 do.......s3. 29⅞
100 do.......54	1100 do.......30
70 Fort Wayne.......90½	1000 do.......b30. 30⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. & H.c.100⅜	700 do.......30
600 do.......100⅜	100 do.......30⅛
10 do.......100	800 do.......30¼
100 do.......b30. 100⅜	200 do.......b3. 30¼
600 do.......100¼	200 Ohio & Miss.......b3. 33
200 do.......100⅜	200 do.......33
200 do.......b3. 100⅜	200 do.......33
600 do.......100⅜	800 do.......33⅛
800 do.......s3. 100¼	200 do.......33⅛
200 Han. & St.Jo.......30¼	100 do.......b60. 33⅛
100 do.......b10. 30	300 do.......33⅛
100 do.......30¼	200 do.......33⅛
500 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.......39¼	200 do.......b3. 33⅛
2300 Lake Shore.......82¼	200 do.......33⅛
2200 do.......82⅛	200 do.......s3. 33⅛
600 do.......82⅜	300 do.......33⅛
400 do.......b3. 82¼	500 do.......33⅛
100 do.......82⅜	800 do.......b60. 33⅞
200 do.......b4. 82⅛	500 do.......33⅛
200 do.......82¼	400 do.......33⅛
100 do.......82⅛	20 Alton & T. Haute.......17
300 do.......82¼	100 do.......16
200 do.......s3. 82⅜	300 Pac. R. of M.......34
200 do.......s3. 82⅛	400 At. & Pac. Pf.......15
100 do.......82⅛	200 do.......b10. 15
1100 do.......82½	100 do.......15

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$6,500 U.S.5-20C.'62.113½	$1,500 U.S.5-20R.,'67.115⅝
5,000 U.S.5-20C.'65.115¾	5,000 do.......115⅞
1,500 U.S.5-20C.'65, n.......115⅝	18,000 do.......116
	1,000 U.S.5-20R.,'68.116

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s,Old.......79	100 L. S. & M. S. R.......82½
3,000 do.......b. c. 79	100 do.......b. c.b3. 82⅝
1,000 Mo. State 6s.......91½	100 do.......82⅝
4,000 T. & W. 1st St. Louis Div.b. c. 86¼	1100 do.......82⅝
	24 do.......82⅝
5,000 C. P. G. Bds.......95⅝	100 Ill. Cen. R.......103
1,000 C. & N. W. C.......90	10 C. & P. G.......b. c. 86
8,000 C. & N. W. C. C. Gold Bds.......84⅞	200 C. & N. W. R.b. c. 61⅜
	100 do.......61¼
6,000 U. P. R. 1st.......83½	200 do.......61⅜
7,000 U. P. 7s L. G.......78	100 do.......61⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s 1st La C. Div.......80½	100 do.......61¼
	100 C. & N. W. P.b. c. 73½
1,000 St. L.&I.M.1st.......97	100 N. J. C. R.......99⅞
44 D. & H. C. Co..b. c. 117	100 M. & St. P. R.b. c. 48⅜
100 W. U. T.......b. c. 77¼	300 do.......48¼
100 do.......77⅜	100 M. & St. P. P.b. c. 72⅝
200 do.......77⅜	100 T.,W.&W.R.b.c.c. 53⅞
100 do.......77¼	20 P., F. W. & C. G.......90⅝
200 Quicksilver Min.......30½	65 D., L. & W. R.......99¾
200 M. L. & M.......8⅜	100 do.......b. c.b3.100
45 Adams Ex.......93	100 do.......99⅞
5 Am. Ex.......60	100 A. & T. H. R.......16
10 U. S. Express.......71½	163 C. & A. R.......109
100 Pac. M. S. S.b. c. 44½	100 do.......110
400 do.......b3. 44⅛	900 Ohio & M. R.b. c. 33⅛
100 do.......44⅛	600 do.......b3. 33⅛
300 do.......44⅛	200 do.......33⅛
600 do.......44¼	900 do.......33⅛
500 do.......44⅛	100 O. & M. R. P.......b3. 65
200 do.......b30. 44⅜	200 H. & St. J. R.b. c. 30⅛
100 Erie Railway.......47¼	100 St.L.&I.M.R.b. c. 52
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.......b. c. 100¾	100 C. Col. & Ind. C. R.......b. c. b30. 30¼
300 do.......100⅜	200 do.......30⅛
300 do.......100½	400 P. R. of Mo.......b. c. 34
12 Mich. Cen. R.......80¾	100 A. & P.Pb.c.b30. 15
1000 U. P. R.......b. c. 32⅛	100 L. & N. R.......b. c. 53

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$25,000 U.S.C.6s '81.117⅛	500 Union Pacific.......s3. 32⅛
10,000 U. S. C. 6s.......114	1000 do.......32⅛
200 Western Union.......77	2200 do.......32
200 do.......77⅛	700 do.......b3. 32¼
600 do.......77	200 do.......c. 32¼
400 do.......76⅞	800 do.......32⅛
700 do.......b3. 76¾	900 do.......32⅛
300 do.......76¾	900 do.......32¼
100 do.......76⅞	100 do.......32⅛
1400 do.......76⅞	2600 do.......32
600 N. Y. C. & H.......b3. 100⅛	2800 do.......32
100 do.......100⅛	200 do.......32
100 do.......s60. 100¼	1400 do.......31⅞
100 do.......100⅛	2100 do.......s3. 31⅞

500 Pacific Mail.......44½	300 Union Pacific.......b3. 31¾
300 do.......44⅜	1200 do.......31⅞
200 do.......b3. 44⅜	200 N. J. Cen.......b3. 100
800 do.......44⅜	100 North-western.......61¼
400 do.......s3. 44¼	400 do.......61⅜
600 do.......44⅛	200 do.......61¼
1300 do.......44	100 do.......s3. 61
1500 do.......43⅞	100 do.......61⅛
600 do.......43⅞	400 do.......61⅜
1200 do.......43⅞	800 do.......61
100 do.......s10. 43¾	100 do.......60⅞
1300 do.......43½	100 do.......60½
600 do.......b3. 43½	100 N. W. Pref.......73¼
50 do.......43⅞	100 do.......73
1400 do.......43⅞	200 do.......72⅞
2300 do.......43½	100 Rock Island.......104¼
500 do.......43⅞	100 do.......104⅛
100 Erie Railway.......47⅛	100 do.......s3. 104
1700 Lake Shore.......82⅜	100 St. Paul.......48¼
300 do.......s3. 82¼	500 do.......48⅜
500 do.......b3. 82⅛	100 do.......48¼
700 do.......82⅜	500 do.......s3. 48⅛
400 do.......82⅜	400 do.......48
200 do.......b3. 82⅛	200 do.......47⅞
700 do.......82¼	700 do.......47¾
1000 do.......82⅛	600 do.......47½
1500 do.......s3. 82	700 Tol. & Wab.......53¾
900 do.......81⅞	500 do.......53⅝
1500 do.......81¾	700 do.......53½
250 Panama.......115	100 do.......53⅜
100 do.......115¼	200 do.......53⅜
300 do.......115	300 do.......53¼
100 Boston, H. & E.......3⅜	100 A. & T. H.......16
100 Ft. Wayne.......93	100 H. & St. Jo.......b3. 30⅛
500 C. B. & Q.......s30. 100	600 do.......30
100 Ohio and Miss.......33⅛	200 do.......29⅞
300 do.......b3. 32⅞	100 H. & St. J. Pref.......39¼
2400 do.......33⅛	100 C., C. & I. C.......b3. 30⅛
1800 do.......33⅛	500 do.......s3. 30
200 do.......33⅛	100 do.......b10. 30⅛
200 do.......33¼	100 do.......29⅞
600 do.......33⅛	300 do.......b3. 29¾
300 do.......33	200 Atlantic & P. F.......14¾
100 do.......33⅛	100 do.......14⅜
500 do.......33¼	300 do.......14½
800 do.......33⅛	

THURSDAY, Jan. 8—P. M.

There was a very strong market for Stocks through the forenoon, on a heavy speculative business in the Railroads and Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The sales from 10 A. M. to about 2 o'clock P. M. were mostly at an advance on the prices of yesterday, but soon after the last named hour a strong selling temper seemed to come over the Exchange Room, and there was a general weakening of quotations by ½@1 ℘ cent. from the best points of the day. Lake Shore led the market at the early Exchange Board, and 5,000 shares were taken by a prominent firm of Commission Brokers, and the operation was ascribed by rumor to something more substantial than the previous conjectures on the subject, as connected with a February Dividend. The whole question, we presume, rests with Mr. Vanderbilt, and some of his Street friends say that he likes to give his Stockholders a Dividend when it is earned, making his own financial arrangements to pay it.

In the other departments of the Exchange the Rail Road Bonds attracted a great variety of orders to buy, and some of them for considerable sums, as in the North-wests and Union Pacifics. The Southern State Stocks are almost wholly neglected, while the Public Funds of the United States keep firm on both sides the Atlantic. For the moment New-York prices are a fraction higher than London, Gold and Exchange being counted at to-day's figures.

In the Gold Room the speculation had an upward turn from 111¼ to 111¾ ℘ cent., the later sales being about 111⅝ ℘ cent. Exchange on London was steadier and in rather better request than yesterday, on the basis of $4 82 to the £ Sterling, 60 days. The Bank of England is down to 4 ℘ cent. per annum.

Closing Quotations—JAN. 8.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	111⅞	112
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	115¼	115½
U. S. 5-2s, January and July	116⅛	116½
American Gold	111¼	111⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 82	$4 82½
New-York Central and Hudson	100⅜	100¼
Chicago and Rock Island	104½	104¼
Pacific Mail	44	43½
St. Paul Common	47⅞	47½
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅝	33⅛
Western Union	76¾	76⅝
Union Pacific	31¾	31⅝
Lake Shore	81⅞	81¾
Toledo and Wabash	54⅛	53⅛
Harlem	118½	119½
North-west	61¼	60½
North-west Preferred	73⅛	73
C., C. and Indiana Central	29⅝	29⅜
Adams Express	93¼	93
United States Express	71	71½
Wells-Fargo Express	69	69
American Express	59½	59¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	99½	99⅞
Central New-Jersey	99½	99¾
Panama	111½	115¼
St. Paul Preferred	72⅜	72¾
Atlantic and Pacific	13½	14¼

At the very close there was a steadier speculation in some of the Western Roads. Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph left off dull. Panama was strong throughout the day.

Exchange on London quoted $4 82½ to the £ late in the day. Gold left off 111½ bid, 111⅝ asked.

Money was easy to the Brokers at 7 ℘ cent. The Treasury Office paid out $591,000 Gold on the Principal of Public Debt, and $508,000 Gold Interest. The receipts for Customs, $279,000.

The following are the Exchange Board quotations for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ ct. reg., '81.......116⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..115⅜
6 ℘ ct. coup., '81.......117¼	5-20 reg., '67.......115½
5-20 reg., '62.......112⅝	5-20 coup., '67.......116½
5-20 coup., '62.......113⅜	5-20 reg., '68.......115¾
5-20 reg., '64.......114	5-20 coup., '68.......116⅜
5-20 coup., '64.......114⅞	10-40 reg.......112⅛
5-20 reg., '65.......114½	10-40 coup.......113
5-20 coup., '65.......115½	5s coup., '81.......111⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65.......114⅛	6s Currency.......113⅞

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '88	92	Han. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	84⅞
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '78	89⅝	Del., L. & W. 2d	100¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86	Del., L. & W. 7s, C.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	86	Tol. & W. 1st, ext.	96½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	T. & W.1st, St.L.div.	86⅛
Erie 1st, ext.	102	Tol. & W. 2d	87
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	99¾	Tol. & W. Eq. bds.	72
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	98⅛	Gt. West. 1st, '88	95
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	95½	Gt. West. 2d, '93	79
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	90	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90	87
Long Dock Bds.	93	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	87
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	102	Gal. & Chi. ext.	103
H. R. 7s, 3d M., '75	99	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95
Alb'y & Sus. 1st B.	99	Chi., R. I. & P.	101½
Alb'y & Sus. 2d B.	95½	Mor. & Essex 2d	100¼
M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902	92¼	N. J. Cen. 1st, n.	105
M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	108	N. J. So. 1st, 7s	36
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st	108	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104
Mich So. 7 ℘ ct. 2d	95¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 3 ℘ c. e. b.	101¼
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	102¼	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	92¾
Clev. & T. S. F.	100	Clev. & P. 3d	99
Clev. & Tol. n. bds.	94	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102½
Clev., P. & Ash. o. b.	95½	Chi. & Alt. inc.	92
Det., M. & T. bds.	98	O. & M. Cons. S. F.	90¼
Buff. & E. n. bds.	93	Ohio & M. Cons.	90
L. S. Div. bds.	93	Ohio & Miss. 2d	77
L. S. Con. coup. bds.	96	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	80
L. S. Con. reg. bds.	95	St. L. & I. M. 1st	97
Pac. R. 7s, G. by Mo.	95	St. L. & I. M. 2d	79¾
Cen. Pac. G. Bds.	94½	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 PD	94¾
Cen. P. St. Aid Bds.	102	M. & St. P. 7s, G. R. D.	84
West. Pac. Bds.	85	M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	90
U. Pac. 1st M. bds.	83¼	M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D	80
U. Pac. L. Gt. 7s	77⅝	M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	78
U. Pac, in. 10s	73	M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	70
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ ct., '75	102	Mil. & St. P. 2d	81
Bell. & S. I. R. 1st, 8s	90	Marietta & Cin. 1st	100½
Alt. & T. H. 2d, inc.	74	Chi. & Mil. 1st	90¼
North Mo. 1st	82	Joliet & Chi. 1st	100
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100½	Col., Chi. & I. 1st	83
Chi. & N. W. con. bds.	89⅞	Col., Chi. & I. 2d	62½
Chi. & N. W. ex. bds.	90	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st	100½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
C. & N. W. C. G. B.	84¾	Bost., H. & E. 1st	28½
C. & N. W. R. G. B.	84⅞	Bost., H. & E. G.	35
Iowa Midland 1st. 8s	86	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	71
Han. & St. Jo. L. Gt.	95	B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, G.	58
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.	87⅞		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	.....
City 6s, new	100⅞	101
Camden and Amboy	116½	117
Pennsylvania Central	96¾	97
Reading	112	112¼
Lehigh Valley	58¾	59
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	22¾	23
Northern Central	29	29½
Lehigh Navigation	85¾	86
Lehigh Gold Loan	90½	92

The *Financial Chronicle* expresses the opinion that the December traffic on the Railroads was better, on the whole, than the November returns. There was undoubtedly more Western-bound freight, but it may be that the *Chronicle* overlooks the light passenger business, following the panic, and which has not, we apprehend, materially improved outside the great trunk lines from the Atlantic sea-board. Our contemporary places the following figures in regard to five prominent lines:

	1873. Dec.	1873. Year.	1872. Dec.	1872. Year.
North-west.	$1,019,000	$13,545,000	$859,000	$12,272,000
Erie	1,625,000	19,621,000	1,437,000	18,926,000
Lake Shore	1,546,000	19,255,000	1,483,000	17,591,000
St. Paul	843,000	9,046,000	513,000	6,957,000
Cen. Pacific	1,072,000	13,938,000	1,037,000	12,734,000

We understand that Controller Green has made a private sale of $1,000,000 of the City Bonds at par since the awards of Tuesday. And we believe he has offers for other sums, which he may consider before the Money is wanted to pay off the old Loan due next week.

The following is the Erie Railway Company's return of estimated weekly earnings, commencing Oct. 1, 1873:

	1873.	1872.
For week ending Dec. 31	$370,458	$370,978
Previously reported	4,707,115	4,629,403
Total earnings since Oct. 1	$5,077,573	$5,000,381

The following are the comparative earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company:

For the month of December, 1873	$1,072,750
For the month of December, 1872	1,037,992
Earnings twelve months 1873	13,938,969
Earnings twelve months 1872	12,734,729
Earnings twelve months 1871	9,467,072
Increase this year over 1872	1,204,240
Increase this year over 1871	4,471,897

We understand that the annual report of the Chicago and Alton Road for 1873 will show an increase both of gross traffic and net income over 1872, and that the usual Half-Yearly Dividend may be looked for in March.

The New-York Equitable Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Ten ℘ cent.*, payable Jan. 10.

The Ridgewood Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable at the New-York Office, No. 184 Broadway.

The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable Jan. 10.

The Trustees of the Seamen's Bank for Savings have ordered that interest for the past six months be paid depositors on sums of $500 and under, at the rate of *Six ℘ cent.* per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of *Five ℘ cent.* per annum; also, an *extra* interest of the same amount, payable on and after Monday, the 19th inst.

The Directors of the Lorillard Insurance Company, No. 152 Broadway, have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable on demand.

The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railway Company for the month of

December, 1873, were	$118,945 88
December, 1872	84,622 38
Increase	$34,323 50
For the year 1873	$1,180,321 10
For the year 1872	995,959 68
Increase 1873 over 1872	$184,361 42

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN DECEMBER.

	1873.	1872.
Atlantic and Great Western	$421,309	$404,900
Atlantic and Pacific	91,644	94,572
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Min.	*62,819	63,442
Central Pacific	1,072,750	1,037,992
Chic., Danville and Vincennes	51,958	49,440
Chicago and North-western	1,019,502	859,779
Erie	1,625,129	1,437,283
Lake Shore and Mich. Southern	1,546,963	1,483,480
Milwaukee and St. Paul	843,260	513,787
Pacific of Missouri	306,100	260,404
St. Louis, Alton & T. H. (main)	*58,197	72,659
St. L., Alt. & T. H. (branches)	*28,003	37,799
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	*122,658	155,975
St. Louis, Kansas City & North.	224,290	241,985
St. Louis and South-eastern	*70,480	56,035
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw	85,625	90,856

* Three weeks only of December in each year.

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31.

	1873.	1872.
Atlantic and Great Western	$5,184,288	$5,257,983
Atlantic and Pacific	1,271,903	1,138,654
Burl., Cedar Rapids & Min.	*1,151,922	980,053
Central Pacific	13,938,969	12,734,729
Chicago, Danv. & Vincennes	696,726	604,829
Chicago and North-western	13,545,167	12,272,061
Erie	19,621,781	18,925,692
Lake Shore and Mich. South	19,255,074	17,591,628
Milwaukee and St. Paul	9,046,116	6,957,770
Pacific of Missouri	3,671,888	3,535,751
St. Louis, Alton & T. H. (main)	*1,316,805	1,377,112
St. Louis, Alton & T.H. branches	*575,230	505,303
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	*2,211,476	2,201,562
St. Louis, Kansas City & North.	2,761,959	2,856,920
St. Louis and South-eastern	*1,239,747	....

* Three weeks only of December in each year.

—*Financial Chronicle.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	14	Molasses, bbls	1,184
Bees-wax, pks	9	Leather, sides	7,865
Copper, bbls	20	Grease, pks	135
Cotton, bales	8,488	Tallow, pks	312
Flour, bbls	14,836	Stearine, pks	450
Meal, bbls	400	Beef, pks	60
Meal, bags	220	Pork, pks	2,850
Wheat, bushels	112,688	Cut-meats, pks	2,874
Corn, bushels	14,200	Lard, tcs	2,408
Oats, bushels	29,300	Lard, kegs	180
Rye, bushels	2,000	Butter, pks	2,419
Malt, bushels	3,575	Cheese, pks	713
Barley, bushels	2,500	Dressed Hogs, No	1,525
Peas, bushels	300	Oil-cake, pks	727
G. Seed, bags	935	Pecans, pks	485
Dried Fruit, pks	245	Pea-nuts, bags	119
Eggs, bbls	572	Rice, pks	838
Beans, bbls	192	Starch, pks	888
Hops, bales	26	Tobacco, hhds	31
Hides, No	3,041	Tobacco, pks	700
Hides, bdls	1,107	Wool, bales	95
Skins, bales	7	Whisky, bbls	988
Resin, bbls	148		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Calabria, for Liverpool—20,353 bushels Wheat, 1,739 bbls. Flour, 58 bales Leather, 80 tcs. Tobacco, 122 cases Tobacco, 872 bales Cotton, 2 cases Guns, 6 cases Can Goods, 2 cases Pumps, 612 pks. Tobacco 80 bbls. Apples.

By the bark Anatra, for Queenstown—36,000 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Rozella Smith, for Dunkirk—499 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 3,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Socrates, for Barcelona—2,517 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Ethiopia, for Glasgow—269 bbls. Pork, 547 bxs. Bacon, 3,100 bbls. Flour, 386 bxs. Meats, 4 cs. Belling, 114 bbls. Apples, 435 bushels Wheat, 125 hhds. Tallow, 11,800 bushels Corn.

By the bark Merto N., for Liverpool—119 tcs. Beef, 370 bbls. Pork, 640 bxs. Bacon, 2,062 tcs. Lard, 38 bxs. Hams, 35 tons Dye-wood, 1,100 Oars, 32 logs Wood.

By the steamer Australia, for Glasgow—17 tcs. Beef, 1,080 Staves, 21,300 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 260 bxs. Bacon.

By the bark Alaska, for Barcelona—1,800 cs. Refined Petroleum, 2,625 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

BEES-WAX—Has been in fair demand and quoted firmer on the basis of 31c.@33c. for Yellow, with a comparatively light offering reported.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted very firm on limited offerings of desirable samples and a fair demand. The Beethoven's cargo of 3,701 bags was placed at 25¾c., gold. The Mozart's cargo of 2,800 bags was sold, previous to arrival, at 26c., gold. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here is 32,392 bags, and at the outports 25,288 bags, with 59,300 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been scarce and held with increasing confidence, with a good inquiry noted; 903 bags Maracaibo, by the Corinth, sold at 27½c., and 109 bags Porto Rico at 26⅜c., gold. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos (mostly previously reported) have been summed up thus: 8,801 bags Maracaibo, ex Corinth and Sea Bird, sold at 26c.@27½c.; 1,074 bags Porto Rico sold at 26½c.@27c.; 998 bags Java, 446 bags Savanilla, 282 bags Mexican, 162 bags Costa Rica, 340 bags San Domingo, 70 bags Curacoa, 50 bags Laguayra, 205 bales Mocha, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 500 bags San Domingo, ex Corinth, in transitu to Europe. Some 35,000 to 40,000 piculs of Java have been sold, to arrive within the past sixty days, and just reported. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here is only 10,744 bags and 17,255 mats, including 1,500 bags, and 17,255 mats Java, 4,598 bags Maracaibo, 1,462 bags Savanilla, 804 bags Costa Rica, 630 bags Jamaica, 592 bags Mexican, 550 bags Angostura, and 458 bags Porto Rico. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 24c.@24½c.; fair, 25¼c.@25½c.; good, 26¼c.@26½c.; prime, 27c.@27½c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 24½c.@28½c., gold; Java, 30c.@34c.; Maracaibo, 26½c.@27½c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@27c.; Laguayra, 26½c.@27½c.; Savanilla, 26½c.@27½c.; Costa Rica, 26c.@26½c.; Angostura, 26c.@26½c.; Mexican, 26c.@27c., and Jamaica, 24½c.@26c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in brisk demand for early delivery, and prices have been advanced ⅛c. ℘ lb. The rather more favorable Liverpool advices and the reports of diminished receipts at the shipping ports tended to stimulate purchases and to strengthen values. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,579 bales, (of which 257 bales were to arrive,) including 1,380 bales to shippers, 2,527 bales to spinners, 1,272 bales to speculators, and 400 bales in transit. For forward delivery the dealings have been quite extensive, and prices have been quoted ¼c.@3-16c. ℘ lb. higher, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,400 bales, (of which 3,500 bales were on last evening, and 21,900 bales to-day,) with 1,400 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15 25-32c.; February, 16 9-32c.; March, 16 27-32c.@16⅞c.; April, 17¼c.@17 9-32c.; May, 17⅝c.@17 11-16c.; and June at 17 15-16c.@18c. The receipts at this port to-day were 8,488 bales, including 3,611 bales from Norfolk, 1,619 bales from Charleston, 463 bales from New-Orleans, 685 bales from Savannah, 1,038 bales from Galveston, 50 bales from Baltimore, and 1,022 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 11,500 bales, and thus far this week, 116,010 bales, against 138,309 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 2,049,275 bales, against 1,834,495 bales for same time last year. Consolidated (five days)—Exports to Great Britain, 44,086 bales; exports to the Continent, 29,057 bales. Stock—In New-York, 80,411 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 769,027 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅜	15½	15 11-16	15 11-16
Low Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Good Middling	17⅝	17¾	18	18

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been quite active to-day, and prices of most kinds have favored sellers. The demand has been most urgent for lines of shipping Extras and for Medium Minnesota Extras, which have been quoted about 10c. ℘ bbl. higher, closing firmly. Superfine and No. 2 Stock have also been in fair request. The sales reported since our last have been 23,700 bbls., of all grades, (part to arrive,) including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 75@$6 45, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State at $5 75@$7 25, chiefly at $7@$7 15; very good to very fancy do. at $7 25@$8 25; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $6 60@$7 25, chiefly at $7@$7 10, (at which about 5,600 bbls. were placed;) poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 75@$7 25 ℘ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour	$4 00@$5 50
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 45
Extra State	6 75@ 8 25
Extra City	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	8 35@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 75@ 7 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 60@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@ 9 65
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 30@ 9 65
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 00@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	7 10@11 00

Southern Flour has been selling moderately at about previous rates. The bulk of the business has been in medium Extras; sales have been reported since our last of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at from $6 90@$8 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $8@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $6 75@$7 for inferior stock, ℘ bbl....Oregon and California Flour quite dull and nominal....Canada Flour has been in some demand at from $9@$11 75 for Extras, the latter for very superior Spring stock, patent....Rye Flour has been in moderate request at $4 50@$5 90 for very poor Fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 45@$5 90 for the better grades of Superfine, ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been more freely dealt in, and quoted firmer, at from $4 10@$4 50 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western; $4 25@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 75 for Brandywine, the latter now quoted at $4 75 ℘ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 1,350 bbls., mainly of Brandywine and Western, at the current quotations....Bag-meal has been rather quiet at $1 55 for coarse; $1 59@$1 65 for Yellow, and $1 75 for White, ℘ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour has been inactive, within the range of $3@$3 40 for State and Pennsylvania, ℘ 100 lbs....Graham Flour selling in lots at $6 50@$7 for Western and State, ℘ bbl....Oat-meal quiet at $7@$8 25 for Western, City, and Canada.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins sold to the extent of 3,000 bxs. at $2 65@$2 70, closing at $2 70 ℘ box; market otherwise quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has advanced about 2c. a bushel, with an active demand noted chiefly for the better grades for export, though closing less buoyantly. Winter Wheat has been held more confidently, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 145,000 bushels, at $1 68@$1 70 for No. 1 Milwaukee and Duluth Spring, chiefly at $1 70 for strictly prime samples; $1 65@$1 69 for ordinary to prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring; $1 65@$1 70 for No. 1 Chicago do.; $1 64@$1 67 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., mainly at $1 66 for prime samples; $1 63@$1 65 for fair to very choice No. 2 North west Spring; $1 60@$1 63 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 61 for Nos. 2 and 3 Iowa do., mixed; $1 58@$1 67 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 75@$1 90 for White Western; $1 68@$1 70 for Amber do.; $1 70 for White State; $1 75 for White Canada, in bond; $1 60 for Canada Spring.... Corn has advanced about 3c. a bushel, on much lighter offerings, and an active inquiry for supplies, partly on speculative account, closing firmly. Sales have been reported of 185,000 bushels, at 87½c.@88c. for prime old Mixed Western in store, closing at 88c. for prime samples; 88c.@88½c. for prime to choice do. afloat, chiefly at 88c. for prime; 70c.@72c. for unsound do., in store; 82c.@88c. for new Mixed and Yellow Western, car lots; and 80c.@85c. for new White do.... Rye inactive but steady at $1 04@$1 06 for State and Western....Barley has been in fair demand at full prices, with sales reported since our last of 21,500 bushels within the range of $1 75@$1 80 for Canada West, in store and afloat, and at $1 60 for two-rowed State....Barley-malt quiet and quoted nominally as before....A very brisk movement has been noted in Oats, the purchases having been largely on speculative account, at firmer prices, closing in favor of sellers, on much lighter offerings of stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 147,000 bushels, (part to arrive,) at 62c.@63c. for Mixed Western, in store; 63c.@65c. for do., afloat, closing at 65c. for prime samples; 64c. for do., to arrive; 62c.@65c. for inferior to prime White do., in store and afloat, chiefly at 64c. for prime in store, and 64c.@65c. afloat; 63c. for Black Illinois, to arrive; 63c. for White and Mixed State, in store....Feed selling, in lots, within the range of $20@$25 ℘ ton....Hay and Straw quoted as before, on a moderate business.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in quite moderate request since our last, with Calcutta Bags quoted nominally at 12½c.@13c.; Bagging at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Domestic Cloth, 11¼c.@12½c. for light to heavy averages.

HARDWARE—Has been attracting more attention, and values have been fairly supported. Several manufacturers have already issued, or are preparing to issue, revised price lists.

HEMP—Has been generally inactive, but quoted steady, including American at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed, ℘ ton; Manila, 9⅝c.@9½c.; Sisal, 7½c.@7¾c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2½c.@2⅝c., currency, ℘ lb.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been n more request at essentially unchanged quotations. Sales have been reported of 9,700 Orinoco, 6,757 Montevideo, 1,941 Dry Matamoras, 7,000 Galveston, and 500 Wet-salted Honolulu on private terms. Stock, 121,800 hides and 669 bales do., against 74,700 hides and 900 bales do. same time last year. We quote: Dry Buenos Ayres, 20@28 lbs., 26½c.@27¼c.; Montevideo, 20½@21½ lbs., 27c.; California, 22@25 lbs., 25c., gold; Texas, 20@25 lbs., at 22½c.@24½c., currency; Wet-salted Buenos Ayres, 46@50 lbs., at 13½c.; Rio Grande, 44@48 lbs., at 13½c.; California at 11½c.@12c., gold; Texas, 11½c.@13½c.; Southern and Western, 10½c.; City Slaughter, 10½c.@10¾c., currency; Dry-salted Matamoras, 20c.; Bahia, 15c.; Chili, 19c.@20c., gold; Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 27c.@27½c.; Montevideo, 27c., gold; Rough Texas, 21c.@22c.; Mexican, 23c., currency.

LEATHER—Has been in more request, chiefly on manufacturing account, and has been held with more confidence. Hemlock tannages quoted thus: Light, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@28c. for California; Heavy at 27½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 26½c.@27c. for California; good damaged stock at 23c.@26c. ℘ lb....Crop, slaughter, thus: Light Backs 39c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 39c.@41c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c. ℘ lb. Texas, thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over Crop, 36c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been more sought after and quoted firm; sales have been reported of 110 hhds. Barbados within the range of 38c.@46c.; 35 hhds. Porto Rico at 65c.@70c.; and 675 bbls. New-Orleans at 65c.@75c. ℘ gallon. We quote: Cuba Clayed, 20c.@22½c.; Muscovado Refining, 21c.@23c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@30c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 35c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@78c., the latter rate for fancy. Stock includes 1,221 hhds. English Islands and 613 hhds. Porto Rico, and 9,000 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held with a fair show of confidence, on a rather more satisfactory inquiry for supplies; sales, 548 bbls. Strained to good Strained, at $2 45@$2 50, and 1,000 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1, on private terms....Tar quiet, but steady....Spirits Turpentine held firmly at 43c.@43½c. for merchantable, but in less request.

PETROLEUM—A much more active business has been reported in Crude, in bulk, embracing sales since our last of 8,000 bbls., various January deliveries, at 5⅝c.@5¾c. ℘ gallon....Refined in quite moderate request, with early deliveries quoted here at 13¼c.@13⅜c., and January options at 13½c., and at Philadelphia, early deliveries at 13¼c. Sales here, 4,000 bbls.; high test at 14c....Refined, in cases, 18½c.@19c....Naphtha, 8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and less firm in price, with sales reported of 150 bbls. new Western Mess on private terms, quoted at $17, and 50 bbls. inspected Western Prime Mess at $15 25. For forward delivery, new Western Mess quoted at $16 62½ for either February or March, and $16 75 for April, but very dull. A February contract for 500 bbls. was reported as having been settled on the basis of $16 50 ℘ bbl....Dressed Hogs in demand at 6¾c.@7¼c. for City, and 6½c.@7c. for Western....Cut-meats in fair request at about former figures, with sales reported of 3,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 18 lbs. averages, in bulk, at 7½c.; 50 bxs. Clear Bellies, 13 lbs. averages, at 9¾c.; 50 bxs. Rib Bellies, heavy averages, at 7¾c.; small lots of Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 9c.@10c.; of Pickled Shoulders at 7c.@7¼c.; 1,500 Smoked Hams, in bulk, within the range of from 11c.@12¼c., the inside price for heavy; and small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 8c. Also 250 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, January option, at 6¼c., quoted for early delivery at 6⅜c....Bacon scarce and wanted, chiefly on speculative account to provide for maturing contracts, at about former rates. Sales, 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 8½c.; 100 bxs. Western do. at 8⅜c., and 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, January option, at 8⅜c., with February quoted at 8½c....Lard has been in rather more confident request, and at the close quoted a shade firmer in price, with sales reported, for early delivery, of 300 tcs. Western Steam, good to very choice, at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., with prime quoted at 9 3-16c.@9¼c.; 50 tcs. City do. at 8⅞c.; 100 tcs. No. 1 Western at 8⅝c., and small lots of Refined at 9⅜c.@9½c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., January options, at 9¼c., 1,750 tcs., February, at 9¼c.@9 5-16c., closing at 9 5-16c., 1,500 tcs. March, at 9½c.@9⅝c., closing at 9 9-16c.@9⅝c., and 500 tcs., April, at 9¾c....Beef in demand at full rates; sales, 140 bbls., in lots. We quote at $8 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, ℘ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for Extra do., ℘ tierce....Beef Hams in good request at $24@$26 ℘ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls., in lots....Butter, Cheese, and Fresh Eggs quoted steady, but rather moderately dealt in. Limed Eggs dull at from 15c.@19c.

RICE—Has been in moderate demand, with Carolina quoted at $7 25@$8 75; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, and Rangoon, $7@$7 50 ℘ 100 lbs. The reported sales include 65 tcs. Carolina within the range; 50 bbls. Louisiana at $8 12½, and 200 bags Rangoon at $7 25 ℘ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon, 5,600 bags.

SEEDS—Clover has been in moderately active demand and quoted somewhat stronger in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bags prime at 9½c., with choice now held as high as 9¾c. ℘ lb. Other kinds firm, but without further movement of importance.

SKINS—Have been comparatively quiet since our last with Deer quoted thus: Honduras 62½c.; Vera Cruz 65c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Central American, trimmed 65c.; Central American, not trimmed, 60c.; Sisal, 62½c.@65c.; Para, 66c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c.@62½c., currency, ℘ lb. And Goat thus: Tampico, 47½c.; Matamoras, 47½c.; Vera Cruz, 44c., gold; Buenos Ayres 45c.@47½c.; Payta, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 47½c.; Cape, 30c.@35c.; Madras, ℘ skin, 45c.@50c.; Patna 35c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite active again to-day the demand from refiners having been decidedly animated, with prices quoted a shade firmer, closing strong on much reduced offerings of desirable lots. Sales have been reported of 4,679 hhds., 2,769 bxs., and 53,38 bags, including 2,750 hhds. fair to good refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8c.; 348 hhds. fair do., at 7⅞c.; 250 hhds. refining Porto Rico, at 8c.; 795 bxs. Centrifugal, at 8⅜c. 174 bxs. Clayed, (late yesterday,) at 7 11-16c.; 83 hhds. Molasses Sugar, at 7½c.; 1,800 bxs. do., reported within the range of 7¼c.@7½c.; 2,300 bags Pernambuco, at 8⅛c.; 51,088 bags Iloilo, (placed a day or two since, but not previously made public,) at 7c., and 500 hhds. Melado at 5c. ℘ lb. We now quote Fair Refining Cuba at 7¾c.; good do., 8c.@8⅛c.; prime do., 8⅛c.@8¼c.; fair to choice grocery do., 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅛c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 1 and 13, 8¼c.@9c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7⅜c. Refining Sugars have been in active request, with Hard quoted at 10⅝c.@10⅞c.; A's, 9⅝c.@10c., Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅛c. ℘ lb. The movement in raw Sugars, since Jan. 1, have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melad
Stock, Jan. 1, 1874	34,451	22,834	299,792	1,31
Receipts since Jan. 1	2,589	3,833	80,493	52
Total	37,040	26,667	380,285	1,84
Sales since Jan. 1	7,381	5,224	107,183	32
Stock, Jan. 8, 1874	29,659	21,443	273,102	1,51
Stock, Jan. 11, 1873	22,212	55,757	113,101	15

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow in moderate supply and wanted; prime City quoted at 7⅞c.; sales, 90,000 lbs. country stock at 7½c.@7⅞c., the latter for strictly prime....Of Stearine 100 tcs. prime Western sold at 9c.; market firm.

TEAS—Have been quoted steady, but rather quiet; sales, 1,100 half chests Green and 500 half chests Japan on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 350 bbls., in lots, at $1 ℘ gallon; market steady.

FREIGHTS—The general market shows rather more steadiness, though business has not been active. The main call has been for Grain, Flour and Cotton room at the ruling figures. Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade have been in very moderate request, with rates quoted somewhat irregular....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl., and 35 tons Wood on private terms, and by steam 700 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ℘ lb., as it runs, with Grain quoted at 12d.@12½d. ℘ bushel; 425 bxs. Bacon, part reported at 40s. ℘ ton; 100 tcs. Beef at 8s. ℘ tierce; and 100 bbls. Apples, on private terms....Also a Norwegian bark 292 tons, hence with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 7s. ℘ bbl....For London, by steam, 50 tcs Pork, at 10s. ℘ tierce; 25 bales Hair, at 65s. ℘ ton.... For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 1,100 Staves, and 104 bbls. Apples, on private terms....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark 613 tons, hence with about 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 9d. ℘ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 358 tons, hence, with about 2,400 quarters Grain, at 8s.; another, 543 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., one-third in bags, (a recharter,) at 8s.; another, 270 tons, hence, with about 2,400 quarters do., one-third in bags, at 8s. 3d.; another, 460 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., one-third in bags, at 8s. 3d. ℘ quarter, and a German bark, 477 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s., or, if direct, at 6s. 9d. ℘ bbl., and an American bark, 355 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s., or, if direct, at 6s. 9d. ℘ bbl....For Stranraer, (Scotland,) a British brig, 183 tons hence, with a full cargo of Bone-dust, at 37s. 6d. ℘ ton.... For Hamburg, by steam, 50 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ℘ ton.... For Stettin, by sail, 400 tons Measurement Goods at 35s. ℘ ton; also, an American bark, 639 tons, hence on private terms, and placed on the berth for general cargo....For Smyrna, an American brig, 278 tons hence, with about 8,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 40c....For Rio Janeiro, a German bark, 245 tons hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Flour on private terms.... For San Francisco, an American ship, 2,240 tons, (now at Boston,) hence, with general cargo, and another 1,193 tons, with do., from Boston, on private terms.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Spring lower; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 21@$1 21½; No. 3 Red at $1 43. Corn—The stiffness of holders checks business; sales of small lots No. 2 Mixed at 56c., at East Side, on track; 58½c., February. Oats dull and declining at 43½c.@44½c. for No. 2 at East Side, on track and in elevator. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 35@$1 45 for No. 2 Spring. Rye firmer and inactive at 80c.@82c. Whisky firmer, higher, and scarce at 96c. Pork firm at $14 75@$15 for irregular; $15 25@$15 50 for Standard. Green Meats firm at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 7⅛c.@7⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¼c. for Clear Sides. Dry-salted Meats firm and in good demand for futures; sales of Shoulders half new, at 7⅞c., March; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅜c.@7¾c. Clear Sides, 7⅝c.@7¾c., spot; packed lots firm, at 6¼c. for Shoulders; 8c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon firm at 7½c. for Shoulders; 8⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c. for Clear Sides. Lard firmly held at 8½c.; some held at 8⅝c. Live Hogs dull and lower; sales of shipping grades at $4 65; bulk of sales at $5 30. Cattle unchanged; sales of through Texans at $2 25@$3; good to prime do., $3@$3 50; good to choice, $4 25@$5 50. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 Hogs, and 1,200 Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 731 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 5,559 head, or 327 cars, against 292 cars for the same time last week; the market was moderately active at yesterday's prices; all the good stock in the yards were sold; about 1,000 head were disposed of; sales, 275 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,153 to 1,455 lbs., at $4 50@$5 75; 40 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,075 lbs., at $3 62½; 15 head Texas Oxen averaging 1,456 lbs. at $4; 250 head Illinois Steers ranging from 1,110 to 1,377 lbs., at $5@$6; 18 head Missouri Steers, averaging 1,125 lbs., at $4 90; 75 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 921 to 1,080 lbs., at $3 12½@$4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,400 head making the total supply for the week thus far 22,000 head, against 9,200 head for the same time last week the market was moderately active at ¼c. off on good and ½c. off on ordinary stock; sales, 839 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 86 to 95 lbs., at $4 12½@$5 25; 369 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 89 lbs., $4 75; 800 head Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 98 to 127 lbs., at $5 50@$6. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 20,800 head, against 9,800 head for the same time last week; the market was slow; Yorkers, $5@$5 25; heavy Hogs, $5 50@$5 75, with choice lots a shade higher.

BUFFALO, Jan. 8.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 12,800 bbls.; Wheat, 61,221 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 54,586 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 39,200 bushels; Corn, 29,600 bushels; Oats, 53,200 bushels. Flour steady; Western Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat inactive but firm; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 50; do. No. 2 do., $1 44; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 40; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn advanced; sales of 20,000 bushels No. 2 at 71c.@73c.; held at the close at 75c. Oats in good demand; sales of 12,000 bushels Western on private terms; held at 48c.@50c. Barley nominal; Canada, $1 55@$1 62; Western, $1 60. Rye quiet; held at $1. Barley-malt steady; Western, $1 60@$1 75; Canada, $1 75@$1 80. Dressed Hogs, $7@$7 25. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat firm at $1 40@$1 53. Corn firm at 57c.@63c. Oats firm at 44c.@50c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Butter unchanged. Pork quiet at $15 50. Lard quiet; sales steam at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Kettle, 8¾c.@9c. Bulk Meats easier; Shoulders sold at 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides at 7½c., cash, 8c. March; Clear Sides, 7⅝c.@7¾c. Bacon firm; sales Shoulders at 7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c.@8½c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c. Live Hogs dull and lower; sales range from $5 10@$5 35; shippers, $5 10@$5 25; receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 520. Green Meats easier; sales Shoulders at 6c.; Rough Sides at 7c.; Clear Rib Sides at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Sides at 7½c. Hams—16½ lb. and 17 lb. averages sold at 8⅞c.@9c. Whisky higher at 97c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in good demand at $1 24½ for No. 1; $1 22½ for No. 2; February, $1 24⅝. Oats dull and nominally 37c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 58½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 77c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 48 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $15. Hams, in pickle, nominally 9½c.@10½c. Dry-salted Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 5⅝c., loose; Boxed Middles, 7½c.@8c. Lard steady at 9c.@10½c. for Kettle; 8¾c. for steam. Hogs sold at $5 25@$6 25. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat and 3,200 Hogs. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour and 60,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat advanced and in good demand at $1 23 for No. 1 Spring; $1 22¾ for No. 2, cash or January; $1 25, February; No. 3 Spring, $1 16@$1 16½; Rejected, $1 09@$1 10. Corn in fair demand and higher at 56c., cash or January; 57c., February; 64c., May; Rejected, old, 53c.; new, 48c.@49c. Oats steady at 39¾c., cash; 40¾c., February; Rejected, 36½c. Rye firm and in fair demand at 78½c.@79c. for No. 2. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 43@$1 45 for No. 2 Fall; $1 22½@$1 24½ for No. 3 Spring. Pork in fair demand and lower at $14 50, spot. Shipments—14,000 bbls. Flour, 149,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Oats, and 10,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales of car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58; choice White Canada held at $1 83. Corn steady; sales of 2,000 bushels at 75c., and 5,000 bushels on private terms. Barley firm, and the market higher; sales of 7,000 bushels Up-lake Canada at $1 70, and 8,000 bushels Bay Quinte on private terms. Corn-meal—$1 60 for Bolted; $1 55 for Unbolted, ℘ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23@$24, ℘ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—Flour unchanged, firm, and in good demand. Wheat strong; choice White, $1 90@$1 92; fair to prime do., $1 75@$1 85; choice Amber, $1 90@$1 92; good to prime Red, $1 80@$1 87; common to fair do., $1 55@$1 75. Corn strong; Southern White, 80c.; do. Yellow, 80c.; Mixed Western firmer at 80c.@81c. Oats steady and firm; Southern, 52c.@54c.; Western, 51c.@53c. Rye firm at 90c.@98c. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong and nominal; but little doing. Mess Pork, $16 25@$16 50. Other articles unchanged. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky, 99c.@$1.

TOLEDO, Jan. 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in good demand at $1 49 for Amber Michigan, $1 53½ February. Corn firm and in fair demand at 61c. for High Mixed February, 62½c. March; Low Mixed New, 58½c.; no grade new, 54c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 46c. for No. 1, 45c. for No. 2. Clover-seeds sold at $5 20@$5 25; Mammoth, to arrive, $5 90. Dressed Hogs firm at $6 60@$6 65. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 8.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat firmer; sales of White at $1 65; Amber at $1 55; Red at $1 45. Corn unchanged. Oats unchanged. Provisions firm. Pork sold at $15 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders sold at 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides at 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. for loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8⅞c. for packed. Lard—Sales Tierce at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Keg, 10c.@10½c.; Steam, 8½c.@8¾c. Whisky firm at 96c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Petroleum dull; Crude, 10c.; Refined, 13½c. Groceries firmer, but not quotably higher. Flour firmer; Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 50@$8 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 60@$1 65; Amber, $1 73@$1 75; White, $1 75@$1 85. Rye, 90c.@95c. Corn dull; Yellow old, 85c.; new, 75c.@80c. Oats quiet and steady; White, 59c.@62c.; Mixed, 55c.@58c. Whisky, $1.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 8.—Wheat steady; sales of Extra at $1 60; No. 1 White at $1 55½. Corn steady at 59c. Oats in good demand at 46c. Hogs sale at $6 50. Seeds—Sales Clover at $5 15. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 800 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,600 bbls. Flour.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 9, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MAN AND WIFE—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Geo. Clarke, Miss Ada Dyas.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—THE SCALPERS; OR, LIFE ON THE PLAINS—VARIETIES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN—The Vokes Troupe.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GABRIEL GRUB—The Majilton and Raynor Families.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A MAN OF HONOR—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mme. Ponisi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

STADT THEATRE.—LOHENGRIN, (German Opera)—Mme. Louise Lichtmay, Mr. Plume.

ROBINSON HALL.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC—The Piccaninnies.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM.—(Allegory.)

ASSOCIATION HALL—LECTURE by Col. E. C. Boudinot.—"The Indian Question."

STEINWAY HALL—CLASSICAL AND POPULAR CONCERT.—Mr. Wieniawski, Mr. Maurel, Miss Jennie Bull.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM—LECTURE by Mr. A. J. Requier.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner of 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Attorney General WILLIAMS has requested the President to withdraw his name from nomination as Chief Justice. Every one must admit that the controversy which has arisen in reference to this nomination is most unfortunate, and that the interests of the public would have been consulted if a nomination less open to objection had been made. Mr. WILLIAMS does not seem to have sought for the post in any way, and his character has been wantonly assailed; but from the first he has had the opinions—or prejudices, if you please—of his brother lawyers against him. He has evidently been exposed against his will to the fire of the enemy, and a wise consideration for his difficulties might have suggested the withdrawal of his name long ago. What must be done at last had better be done at first. Since the President is very unwilling to recede from any step which he has taken, it is obviously of the utmost importance that he should never make a step without thorough consideration of all its consequences. We have numerous intimations sent to us as to the next name likely to be sent in to the Senate, but it is not worth while discussing probabilities. We can only hope that the contest for the post of Chief Justice will not be kept much longer in its present humiliating—we may even say, scandalous—state. It is not the duty of journalists to urge the appointment of this man or that, but surely it cannot be difficult for the President to make a choice which will at least command the general respect of the country and the Bar, if it does not satisfy all classes of politicians.

It is some compensation for the escape of GENET, besides affording a greatly needed lesson to the occupants of the Sheriff's office, to have BRENNAN and his deputy, SHIELDS, sent to jail for thirty days, and fined $250 each. Judge DANIELS very properly inflicted the maximum penalty in both cases. But the matter ought not to rest here. A criminal contempt of court, which consisted in "the willful disobedience of an order lawfully issued by it," on the part of an officer whose offenses against law and public decency had become notorious, cannot be held as sufficiently atoned for by a month of imprisonment in Ludlow Street Jail. The offense for which BRENNAN has been locked up in the prison of which he was the responsible custodian only ten days ago, renders him liable to indictment for misdemeanor. The District Attorney will doubtless move at once for such an indictment, and the Ex-Sheriff and his deputy stand, therefore, an excellent chance of joining TWEED in the Penitentiary for the last eleven months of the year. The maximum penalty for a misdemeanor is a year in the Penitentiary, but in the case of contempt, the previous month's imprisonment may be taken into account. The public will not haggle over the odd month, but will feel that a substantial service has been done to the cause of justice should BRENNAN be invested with a striped jacket.

The "demonstrations" for which a number of blatherskites masquerading as working men are solely responsible, have pretty nearly exhausted themselves. Serving mainly as an excuse for congregating a number of loafers, they are undoubtedly a nuisance, but they may be tolerated for a little while on the ground that they place beyond any doubt the false pretenses on which the "Committee of Safety" have traded upon the fears or the sympathy of the public. The latest evidence of activity on the part of this committee comes in the form of a "strike" for public money. They want to form a "labor bureau," whose expenses are to be paid by the City; in other words, they want to secure sinecure positions for a few blatant demagogues. There are enough of that tribe in the public pay already, without including the "Committee of Safety," whose appetite for office has thus early developed itself.

Gov. HARTRANFT'S message presents a startling case of the blind leading the blind. It appears that during the past year 150,003 persons received certificates to teach in the common schools of Pennsylvania, but of this number "only 374 were found to have a thorough knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar." Everybody will agree with the Governor that there must be a radical change in the system of licensing teachers before the common schools can be expected to furnish even the rudiments of an ordinary education. What is true of Pennsylvania in this respect is equally applicable to many other States. The great fault of the common school system of the country is the low grade of acquirements which is demanded from teachers. The district schools, as a rule, are occupied by young men and women who have only a superficial knowledge of the studies they pretend to teach, and who have never had the slightest training for their profession. A reform in this matter has long been greatly needed, and Gov. HARTRANFT deserves credit for calling general attention to the subject. Normal schools should be established in all the States in sufficient numbers to fully supply the common schools with trained and thoroughly educated teachers.

Although Gov. DIX and Speaker HUSTED spoke in sharp terms to the Legislature of the evils of special legislation, the first bill passed was one coming under this head, being an act for the relief of a lawyer. It was rushed through both Houses without anybody knowing anything about its merits. We do not propose to find fault with this particular bill, further than to mention its passage as an example of the evil from which we suffer so much. This action of the Legislature on the first day of the session is a convincing proof that it is impossible to avoid special legislation until it is prevented by constitutional prohibition. We hope, therefore, that an effort will be made next week to bring up the amendments for immediate action. If Mr. SMITH M. WEED, or anybody else, gets in the way with captious objection, means must be taken to reach a decision notwithstanding such objections. We do not doubt that the amendments will be approved by the Legislature, but the people are anxious to see them safely through that ordeal. They will take care of the matter after that themselves.

SOME BUSINESS QUESTIONS.

The value of the Chamber of Commerce of this City, as a representative of the business community has sometimes been called in question, and doubtless the Chamber might be made more efficient in this respect than it is. But there is no doubt that it serves an excellent purpose. Able and influential men contribute to its deliberations, and its recommendations are almost invariably marked by dignity and good judgment. Its meeting yesterday was of unusual importance, and our readers will find in the report we print much that must be of interest to the whole country.

The memorial approved in regard to the Bankrupt law, and the accompanying statements of Mr. COWDIN, embrace a very clear and concise presentation of the views of a large number, and probably of a majority, of the commercial class on this subject. The evidence is daily accumulating that it is not the merchants of the country—neither the wholesale merchants, who are mostly creditors, nor the retail merchants, who are mostly debtors—who desire the absolute repeal of the Bankrupt law. They recognize the justice and expediency of the purpose for which the bill was passed. They know, better, indeed, than any one else can, the necessity for a law of this character. They have found the present law defective, but not useless by any means, and they would prefer that the law should be perfected rather than destroyed. We trust Congressmen will notice with respect the statement of Mr. COWDIN, that the law as it stands, with all its imperfections, is not a law for the benefit of the debtor alone, but for that of the creditors as well. To repeal the law now, says Mr. COWDIN, is to destroy it after it has wiped out a large proportion of the debts of the country, and just as it is beginning to operate for the protection of creditors. The memorial to Congress contains a brief but comprehensive statement of the amendments to the law desired by the mercantile community. They amount to this—that a larger proportionate share of creditors, both in number and amount, should be required to force a debtor into bankruptcy; that the property of the bankrupt should be better protected against waste in expensive litigation, and that some means should be devised to avoid the delays now so common and so great.

Another subject of importance, on which the members of the Chamber of Commerce speak with great distinctness, is the present means of enforcing the payment of Customs duties. On this subject, a report was submitted by Mr. STURGES, and warmly supported by Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ. The report condemns the principal features of the present method of collection—the rewards to informers, the division of forfeited property among Government officials, the disproportion between the amount of revenue involved and the penalty incurred, and especially, the arbitrary and unregulated powers placed in the hands of subordinate Government officers, themselves largely interested in the condemnation of accused persons. The report says:

> "When the importer presents his invoice of goods, and the goods themselves to the United States, and asks what amount of duty he shall pay, the answer ought to be prompt and final. The United States, supplied with the quotations of every market in the world, requiring its own Consul to certify to the correctness of every invoice at the place of exportation, appointing its own appraisers in the port of importation, and requiring the oath of the importer, ought, with all these sources of information and appliances for detecting fraud, to give within a reasonable time a final answer to the question, 'What duty is to be paid on this invoice?' But such is not the practice. The merchant is left in a state of incertitude. In many cases he neither knows whether he sells at a profit or loss, or whether he may not, months after complying in good faith with every demand of the United States, be branded as a defrauder of the Government, the sacredness of his private domicil invaded, his books arbitrarily seized, and his property confiscated. Such an operation of the law works a hideous tyranny. In no civilized country, so far as your committee has been able to learn, is there any such uncertain, unequal, oppressive set of laws as these Revenue laws of our boasted free Republic."

If this seems a trifle high-flown, the fault is in the language, not in the facts stated, as any of our readers will be likely to agree on reading the specific cases cited by Mr. SCHULTZ, or on reading, as he may in another column, that out of 5,400 papers seized in a revenue case in Boston, the United States Court has already ordered the return of 1,900 as not involved in the case at all, and is likely to return many more. The Chamber adopted a series of resolutions calling on Congress to simplify the laws, take away the awards to informers and officials, and abolish the power of arbitrary seizure of papers.

These recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce are entitled to respect, not only because they come from a highly respectable source, but because they are based on facts which are only too well known, and relate to evils which have been for a long time only too patent. It is not singular that our revenue laws should be faulty. They were enacted, in great part, during the war, when the one object was to obtain money—gently if possible, fairly if possible, but in any case, whatever the risks of injustice, to get money. Laws thus initiated have been indefinitely multiplied by a Legislature constantly changing, without the supervision of skilled and responsible officials. They have, in consequence, become so voluminous and so confused as to be oppressive. That they should be revised, no one who has the slightest acquaintance with their practical operation will deny.

STATE BUILDINGS.

Among the suggestions contained in the message of Gov. DIX, few are more worthy of the favorable consideration of the Legislature than those relating to the public buildings now in process of construction by the State. These buildings are the new Capitol at Albany, a hospital at Poughkeepsie, asylums at Buffalo and Middletown, and a reformatory, which is in fact a State prison, at Elmira. The original estimates for these buildings called for only $6,180,000, of which $4,000,000 was allotted to the Capitol; but they have already cost $7,257,989, and it is now estimated that when completed the total cost will be $23,600,000, almost four times the amount of the original estimates. The Capitol, which was to need only $4,000,000, will cost $15,000,000, according to present ideas, but when we find that the sum of $4,961,620 was expended in raising it to the height of one story, we can hardly hope that the amount now named will be sufficient to complete it.

Doubtless the increased cost of these buildings is due to some extent, as suggested by Gov. DIX, to the advanced price of labor and material since the estimates were made. It may also be that the necessary expenditures were purposely understated in the original estimates, in order that the Legislature might be induced to authorize the work. But we suspect that the system under which the State erects its buildings is mainly at fault. It certainly is for the slow progress which is made in these public works. The new Capitol was commenced five years ago, and is now only raised a little above the second story, and the worst of it is that it is under the control of a commission. Such direction as this inevitably increases expenses and delays the work. The new Capitol is urgently needed, and should be completed in the shortest possible time, but it is a common belief that several years will elapse before it is finished. In the report they sent to the Legislature at the opening of the present session, the Commissioners hint that the building can be brought into readiness for the roof by the end of the present year, but we have had too many such promises to have much faith in this one.

The suggestion of Gov. DIX that the construction of all buildings to be erected at the expense of the State should be under a single supervising architect, with a salary sufficient to command the highest qualifications, is one that should meet the hearty concurrence of the Legislature. We believe such an appointment would do more than "guard against defective estimates of cost and changes of plan involving additional expenditure," for there is good reason to believe that under a single direction these public buildings would be more quickly and better built, as well as more cheaply. The advantages of a single supervising architect are plainly shown in the erection of United States buildings. The recent report of Mr. MULLETT gives an idea of the immense amount of labor which one man can do in this line, and the excellence of his work can be seen in almost every city in the Union. The most convincing proof of the superiority of this method is found in the new Post Office in this City. Commenced since the new Capitol, it is now approaching completion; the roof is being put on, and the entire structure can be wholly finished within a year from this date. A building not much smaller than the Capitol, and constructed of equally expensive materials, it will cost less than half as much, including the cost of the site, which is far more expensive than that of the Albany edifice.

These facts, combined with others stated by Gov. DIX, should induce the Legislature to at once order the reform which is advised. The new Capitol at least must be completed without delay, and while the people desire that the edifice shall be commensurate with the dignity and wealth of the State, they do not wish that money shall be unnecessarily squandered upon it. Probably it must be finished in accordance with the original design, as it has since been modified, for any alterations now made solely in the interests of economy would doubtless spoil the building. But there will be general approval of the suggestions of Gov. DIX that the plans of the other State buildings shall be modified. The State cannot afford to spend millions in ornate architecture at a time like the present. The charitable institutions of the State should be commodious, and provided with all appliances necessary for the comfort and health of the inmates. We need more of these institutions, and the money necessary to multiply them should not be wasted in three or four buildings of extraordinary magnificence.

We are aware that powerful local interests demand a continuance of the present system, but the public welfare requires its immediate abrogation. The Legislature is expected to go at least as far as Gov. DIX suggests in this matter. It might go somewhat further without doing the State any injury. The subject is one calling for early attention and careful consideration. It might properly be made the occasion of a joint special committee. In that case we should have reason to expect prompt and intelligent action.

THE UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The people of New-York can ill afford to be charged with apathy in regard to the success of this great undertaking. To the chief commercial centre of the Republic foreign nations will naturally look for a demonstration of that interest which they have themselves been invited to exhibit. But if the business circles of the country, as represented in this City, are indifferent to an enterprise which is not only to be a centennial commemoration, but to serve as a great impulse to our trade and manufactures, we need not be surprised if foreigners exhibit similar neglect. Our neighbors in Philadelphia have shown themselves thoroughly in earnest, and thus far they have borne much of the burden in expenditure of money and labor. But the undertaking is a national one—under the control, not of any State in particular, but of two commissions, selected by the Governors and appointed from every State and Territory in the Union. We ask for it, therefore, a much more vigorous support than it has hitherto received.

In some of the Western States special action has been taken, and Executive Committees have been formed for permanent organization. In Pennsylvania every county is thus organized, and its ratio fixed and assessed, and in most instances guaranteed. The Board of Finance, composed of prominent business men, and acting under the authority of a charter from Congress, is busily at work. Subscription books have been placed in the hands of the national banks, and as far as possible arrangements have been completed for the issue of stock to the authorized extent of ten millions of dollars. But it must not be forgotten that each State is left to go on with the matter in its own behalf, and to carry it through. It does not appear, however, that in New-York any steps have been taken outside of the City. Here a meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce with the object of effecting a local organization; but what is now wanted is some centre of action in every county, such as has been fixed in Pennsylvania. There an assessment has been laid upon the State outside of Philadelphia to the amount of half a million of dollars, and, based upon the lists of the taxable population, each county has been taxed in proportion.

In addition, it must be borne in mind that the State of Pennsylvania has made an appropriation of one million, and the City of Philadelphia of half a million, for the Memorial Building, and beyond that private subscriptions have been secured there for another million. These amounts are quite distinct from the quota rated officially by the commission, and which is being systematically dealt with. The State Executive Committee, with Gov. BIGLER at the head, has organized local committees cooperating in the several counties. It is the duty of these to assess the towns and villages, and these in turn deal with individual inhabitants, upon whom the burden which ultimately falls is comparatively insignificant; and no difficulty has been found in making the collection.

The total number of shares assessed upon the Empire State is 113,666, or almost one share to every ten persons in this City alone. That New-York will gain the lion's share of whatever advantage may result from the Centennial Exhibition there can be no doubt. Our port will be the great thoroughfare for all visitors from abroad, and it is not likely that many of our own people who visit Philadelphia from the West or South will return home without seeing New-York. And further, as there seems no probability of the neighboring city being prepared to give accommodation to as many persons as will be anxious to go there, it is not unlikely that many of them will reside here, and be content with the fast through trains which we are promised in 1876. But the time for definite action has come. The architect of the Centennial Building has the plans in New-York ready, and very soon the money will be wanted to get the work under contract. Delay is, therefore, no longer immaterial. It is of the first importance that something should be done on our part toward the great work which the nation has undertaken, and that this State should assume the prominent position to which it is entitled by the magnitude of its interests.

THE DETECTIVES AWAKE.

The capture of several notorious burglars in a Canal street drinking place on Monday afternoon appears to be one of the best pieces of work which the detectives have for some time accomplished. Whether or not these men are guilty of the late suburban robberies, as the Police suspect, and for which they were arrested, most if not all are guilty of other offenses for which they can be for a while put beyond the power of doing harm. All of them are professional, practiced, and desperate thieves, who would not hesitate at murder—most of them, in fact, are stained with one or more murders. "DAN" KELLY, accused by IRVING of complicity in the assassination of Mr. NATHAN, escaped from Auburn many years ago, and will doubtless be returned there to finish his unexpired term. CONROY, another not less finished scoundrel, murdered the mate of a vessel in the East River who detected him in an act of piracy. For this murder he was tried, but never punished, escaping, it is said, through political influence, which, under Ring rule, is not at all incredible. The others are without exception life-long and skillful burglars, and the keeper of the place where they were taken is said to be known to the Police as a notorious "fence." As to his complicity in the present case there can be no doubt, since every nook and corner of his bar-room was found crammed with house-breaking tools, masks, and other implements of robbery.

Having caught these ruffians, it remains to keep them. Evidence to secure their commitment to State Prison for a long term of years, either for the late suburban robberies or other crimes, would not, we trust, be wanting. It is impossible, however, that this confidence may be disappointed, and that sufficient proof cannot be obtained for their conviction on any specific charge. In that event, we suppose the only alternative will be to set them free to snap their fingers at the Police, and to plan fresh burglaries. Is it not time that such a preposterous anomaly was made impossible? Here are seven or eight ruffians, who have been hardened criminals almost from their very infancy, and who will never be anything else. They are responsible, in all probability, directly or indirectly, for a very large part of the crime that is perpetrated in the City and its vicinity. They are known to be persons who make a trade of thieving, and, incidentally, of murder. Yet, in the absence of legal evidence of some specified overt act, they must be left free, uncontrolled, and almost unwatched, to prey upon the community, and rob and murder as they like.

Now, this must seem to every reasonable man like carrying a little too far the respect our laws very properly pay to personal liberty. There ought to be some provision by which it would be impossible for these men to continue to ply their vocation and to remain at large. That such a provision could easily be made, and that it would be effective if vigorously enforced, we have no doubt. Something like it was attempted in the "Habitual Criminals act" of the last session, but either from defect in the statute, or laxity in carrying it out, it has resulted in no appreciable benefit. What is wanted is an enactment which will keep habitual and acknowledged criminals under the constant supervision of the Police, and the continual menace of the law. One or two convictions for thieving ought to suffice to put the convict in a class by himself, and liable to rearrest and commitment on evidence that he has not forsaken his former way of life. He might, perhaps, be required to report to the Police at stated intervals under penalty of arrest.

With proper caution to avoid oppression, such a law seems to be imperatively needed. The tender presumptions of the common law with men like these are worse than wasted. They are regarded by them rather as a confession of weakness of which they are to take advantage. Ruffians like KELLY and CONROY are to be presumed guilty until they are proved innocent, and justice in dealing with them should be permitted to take that view. It is simple imbecility to allow thieves and assassins to make their home in our midst, to go about our streets unmolested, to plot and prepare under our noses the cutting of our throats and purses, and to lift no finger to interfere with them until the throats are cut and the purses gone. The method of cure has had a long and not very satisfactory trial. Let us try a little prevention.

MODERN CRUSOES.

From the first publication of *Robinson Crusoe* down to the present day, the adventures of unfortunates cast on desert islands have been matters of intense interest to young and old. Fire, tempest, and sometimes treachery, have generally been the causes of their banishment from the world. When we read of two men voluntarily casting themselves upon a barren island, with no higher motive than the hope of obtaining seal-skins, curiosity and interest are more likely to be aroused by their stories than sympathy or admiration.

To the British surveying ship *Challenger* we are indebted for the history of the two German brothers STOTTENHOFF, who passed nearly two years on Inaccessible Island, in the Southern Atlantic Ocean. The island is so named from the apparent impossibility, as viewed from the sea, of ascending its precipitous cliffs, which are 1,800 feet high. To this forbidding place the brothers willfully banished themselves, their sole object being the acquisition of a little wealth by the successful hunting of seals. Here on Nov. 27, 1871, they landed, having journeyed from the group of islands called Tristan d'Acuna, thirty miles further south. Their provisions were of the most meagre description, consisting of very moderate quantities of flour, rice, biscuits, coffee, salt, a little tobacco and sugar. Their most valuable stores were a whale-boat, with mast, sails, and oars; one small lamp, six empty barrels for oil, and six dozen boxes of matches. Their battery consisted of a small muzzle-loading Enfield rifle, an old German fowling-piece, with three and one-half pounds of powder, 200 bullets, and some lead. Immediately upon landing, the younger of the brothers started out in pursuit of game, climbed to the top of the island, but was unsuccessful in his hunt, and too tired to return that night. This was a foretaste of the adventures to follow. Four days after landing the brothers were visited by sixteen men from Tristan, this being the beginning of the sealing season. The men from Tristan behaved with great kindness to the exiles, and assisted them in building a hut on another portion of the beach, where, by means of long grass running from the back of the hut up the sides of the cliff, it was possible to reach the top. After nine days' sojourn the Tristan men left the island, promising to return at Christmas.

The brothers, thus left to their own devices, may be said to have fairly begun their hardships. Their first hut failed to keep out the rain, and another was built. The hunt for seals was pursued at times, but without success. The sealing season ended in January, 1872, and no seals had been captured. The Tristan men failed to return. When landing on one of the trips round the island, the whale-boat was seriously damaged in the surf. In the beginning of April, 1872, the tussock grass, by means of which the ascent of the cliffs was made, accidentally caught fire, and the whole of it was destroyed. The means of reaching game being thus cut off, and the Winter approaching, it became imperative to lay in provisions. The whale-boat was cut in halves, and a "sea-cart" constructed, on which the brothers sailed to another portion of the island, and shot two goats. Winter set in in June with a heavy gale, during which the "sea-cart" was washed away. This was a great calamity, as it deprived our adventurers of the only means of leaving the beach, except by swimming round a high bluff. Unable to reach the plateau after the loss of the boat, the store of provisions became so reduced that it was necessary to diminish the daily allowance to a quantity just sufficient to sustain life, and toward the middle of August both men were little better than skeletons.

In October, a schooner, the *Themis*, came in sight. The Captain gave the brothers a quantity of salt pork, biscuits, and tobacco, but declined giving anything more except in exchange for seal-skins, which the STOTTENHOFFS did not possess. The schooner agreed to return in a few weeks' time, which was spent by the exiles in trapping seals with which to pay their passage to the Cape of Good Hope. In November the supply of penguins' eggs, an article of diet upon which the brothers chiefly relied, and the biscuit and pork, were exhausted. It now became necessary to seek other sustenance. The men accordingly swam round to the rocky point or bluff to the southward, and landed at their first resting-place. They were successful in obtaining food, and also in capturing six seals. They were visited by an American whaling schooner, and exchanged their seal-skins for some tobacco, three shirts, and 25 pounds of flour. Expecting the return of the *Themis*, advantage was not taken of this opportunity to quit the island. They returned to the north beach on the 10th of December, and nine days after a party of Tristan men visited them after a remarkably successful seal hunt. The Tristan men had arrived at the western side of the island the day after the brothers left it, and had captured more seals in a few days than the luckless exiles had in a year. The Tristan men departed, assuring the STOTTENHOFFS that the *Themis* would certainly return for them. This was the last communication the brothers held with any one until their rescue ten months afterward. The rest of their history is a series of almost unparalleled sufferings and privations. For six months the brothers were separated, one man living at the top of the cliffs and the other on the beach below. Their fortitude and reliance upon each other never seems to have deserted them. When rescued by the *Challenger* on the 16th of October, 1873, they were simply sustaining nature upon the most meagre food. Their rifle had burst in two places, and their musket was useful only as a blowpipe to freshen up the fire. Thus, after two years of exile, these modern Crusoes, bankrupt in health and spirits, traveled as paupers to a strange land. Their hardihood and endurance have served no purpose, unless they prove that true philosophy does not consist in blindly seeking misfortune, but in accepting it with fortitude and resignation.

DR. HALL'S NEW CHURCH.

The new church edifice for Rev. Dr. John Hall, now in course of erection at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, will, when completed, be the largest Presbyterian church in the United States, if not in the world. The ground alone cost $350,000, and the building, it is estimated, will cost $500,000 more. This is a large outlay; but a much larger building than the one now occupied by this congregation was rendered necessary by the remarkable success which has attended Dr. Hall's preaching, during the six years that he has been officiating in this City. His present church, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street, is altogether too small to accommodate the crowds that flock to hear him. In the afternoon, as well as in the morning, of every Sabbath day the pews not only are filled, but camp-chairs have to be placed in the aisles, and still many people are obliged to go away, not being able to find even standing room. We think, therefore, that Dr. Hall's people, who have among their number many of our wealthy and influential citizens, acted wisely in taking measures to extend their popular Pastor's influence. A congregation with a building that seats but a little over 1,000 has no right to monopolize the services of such a man as Dr. Hall. It is expected that the new building will be ready for occupancy next November.

CONVENTIONS TO BE HELD.

Already this year have the Republican and Democratic State Conventions been held in New-Hampshire to nominate candidates to be supported at the election in March next. The Prohibitionists of that State made their nominations in December. The temperance people of Kentucky held a State Convention in Frankfort on Thursday, 8th inst. In other States calls have been issued for conventions at the times and places and for the purposes mentioned in the following list:

Jan. 14—National Cheap Transportation Convention, in Washington.

Jan. 15—Connecticut State Prohibitory Convention, in New-Haven, to nominate candidates for State offices.

Jan. 20—Iowa State Temperance Convention, in Des Moines.

Jan. 21—Meeting of the representatives of the various Health Boards in the cities of the United States, in Washington, to compare the different plans for promoting the health of the people, and to consider the drainage and sewerage questions.

Feb. 3—Connecticut Democratic State Convention, in New-Haven, to nominate candidates for State offices.

Feb. 11—Connecticut Republican State Convention, in Hartford, to nominate candidates for State offices.

Feb. 16—Second annual Convention of the Oregon State Temperance Union, in Salem.

Feb. 18—Kentucky Democratic State Convention, in Frankfort, to nominate a candidate for the Court of Appeals.

Feb. 25—Iowa State Anti-monopoly Convention, in Des Moines.

The Executive Committee of the Labor Reform Party of Tennessee has recommended that a convention of laborers and producers be held in St. Louis, on or about the 22 of February next.

ABOLITION OF FREE PASSES.

The Chicago *Railway Review* of the past week says: "The abolition of the free-pass system goes into general effect in 1874, so far as the roads terminating in Chicago are concerned, together with several others in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa. On Dec. 10 the representatives of thirteen of our principal companies adopted for 1874 the same regulation made in June last, and since then the signatures of about a score of others have been obtained. The managers of roads leading east from Chicago have not signed the agreement, but they have informally assented to its chief provisions—notably that relating to press dead-headism. In respect to exchange passes among railway companies, they have outreformed the reformers—having agreed to issue season passes to not to exceed five general officers of other companies. It has since, however, been agreed to extend the number to not to exceed ten in the case of some six of the leading roads West. It is stated that the St. Louis roads have failed to conform to the regulations; and that, with the exception of the Chicago and Alton and Cairo and St. Louis, they issue passes about as usual. We hear it is asserted, and it has been stated in the newspapers, that the agreement has not been closely kept by all our leading roads; but, on careful inquiry, we are not able to learn of any violations."

THE MARYLAND GRANGES.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 8.—The Patrons of Husbandry assembled in convention here last night. Representatives from fifteen granges throughout the State were present. After the organization of a State grange, and the adoption of a series of resolutions, the convention adjourned until March next.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR OFFICE VACANT.

There is an exciting race among politicians for the office of Marshal for the Collection of Personal taxes, which was filled last year by Richard Croker. The principal duties of the position are performed in January, February, and March, and the aggregate fees for those months amounted to nearly $12,000 in the first quarter of 1873. The office is said to be in the gift of Gen. McMahon, the Receiver of Taxes, who designates a Marshal to fill it from the number appointed by the Mayor. It is said that the General has decided to appoint Mr. Hayes, whose nomination as Marshal was confirmed yesterday. Mr. Hayes was formerly an attache of the Corporation Attorney's office.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1873.

The remarkable letter of Gen. Butler to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, presenting a case which he announces his determination to make "a test case," under the civil service rules, "between the departments and the legislative power," and calling upon the department to defend itself as best it may against the assault, deserves attention as emanating from one of the ablest and most outspoken opponents of civil service reform. The flimsiness of the legal argument which he presents is fully exposed by the temperate reply of the Secretary, but there is evidently a deeper purpose in the letter than a mere desire to benefit the friend whose cause he advocates, or to convince the Treasury Department of the illegality of the civil service rules. Considered merely as a legal argument, addressed by a prominent member of Congress to the head of a department—which is all that it purports to be—it is simply preposterous, and I should wonder how so astute a lawyer could have written so feeble a document, if I supposed that it had no other object than its ostensible one. But the evident purpose of the letter is to manufacture popular sentiment against the civil service rules, by the pretense that the system gives an undue advantage to young men who were at home pursuing their studies, over those who injured their health and imperiled their lives in their country's service in the field. This is an old and specious argument, but, like most of those which have been urged against the civil service rules, it not only proceeds upon a false assumption, but it has been disproved by the facts shown by the actual workings of the system. It proceeds upon a false assumption, in that it takes for granted that the old system was more favorable to the soldiers than the new. It assumes that if the designation of persons for the public service were left to the politicians, they would exhibit a preference for soldiers, simply as soldiers. Now the fact is that, as every one knows, in the vast majority of cases, the sole motive of the politician in recommending a person for office is to reward him for some political service to himself. He simply wishes to pay a political debt with a public office, as the simplest and most inexpensive way of canceling the obligation. Of course, under such a mode of selection, a good many soldiers would be appointed, but then political services, and not their gallantry in the army, would, after all, be the talisman which opened to them the doors of office. Does any one have any doubt as to the result if a member of Congress had the privilege of making a nomination to an office, and the choice lay between two persons, equally competent, one of whom had been instrumental in securing the honorable member's election, but had never been in the army, and the other of whom had served his country gallantly and well in the field, but could urge no political services in support of his application? There can be no doubt that the former, and not the latter, would be the recipient of the member's favor. It is natural that this should be so. The whole game of politics is based upon reciprocal favors, and if a politician would succeed he must bestow his favors on those who are of assistance to him in his political schemes. But, as a matter of fact, how have soldiers fared under the present system? Have they received their fair proportion of appointments under the civil service rules, or has the assertion that they would be distanced in the competition by bright boys, fresh from school, been verified by experience? Fortunately the facts are at hand. In the appendix of the report of the Treasury Board of Examiners is published a table showing the proportion of candidates examined for that department, and of the appointees under the civil service rules who had served in the army. Of 204 male competitors seventy-four had served in the army—a little over thirty-six per cent. But of the forty-two persons appointed, seventeen had served in the army, or nearly forty and a half per cent. Or, in other terms, of the candidates who had served in the army nearly twenty-three per cent. were successful, while of the candidates who had not been in the army but a little more than nineteen per cent. were successful. These simple facts are a complete answer to the clamor that the civil service rules discriminate against soldiers. I have not the facts at hand as to the proportion of soldiers appointed in the Government service under the old system, but in the light of the above statistics I am quite safe in the assertion that it was less than under the civil service rules. Only a very superficial acquaintance with the Government departments is needed to convince one that soldiers did not constitute forty per cent. of the appointees under the old system.

But even if we grant that still higher consideration is due to soldiers than they now receive, Gen. Butler's case is not improved. He demands the appointment of a soldier who is forty-first in the order of excellence upon the list for his civil service district. Certainly, if soldiers are to be taken in preference to civilians, they should at least be selected in the order of excellence. Now, at a low estimate, based upon the figures which we have quoted, there are doubtless the names of a dozen soldiers among the forty names on the list above that of Gen. Butler's protégé. Why is this soldier to be taken in preference to the dozen who are more competent, or does Gen. Butler's championship make up for any deficiency in capacity? Are only those soldiers to be appointed who have served under Gen. Butler, or some other General distinguished in politics no less than in war, who has been transferred from the army to the peaceful halls of Congress? If so, how are we to know whether their services as soldiers or as politicians are the consideration in their appointment?

But the General ascribes the high standing of others as compared with that of his protégé to the "mere finical preference" of the Civil Service Board, "because of answering a few unimportant questions." In another part of his argument he demands the appointment on the ground that his friend, having passed the minimum standard of seventy per cent., had been found qualified by the board. So it seems that the judgment of the board is sufficient as to seventy per cent. of the examination, but that any opinion concerning the other thirty per cent. is a "mere finical preference!" Surely this is not a style of argument suited to the discussion of a grave question of public policy.

Were I disposed to be censorious, I might inquire who made Gen. Butler the champion of the legislative power as against the departments, and how he proposes to compel the departments to make appointments at his dictation; indeed, I might ask what the "legislative power" has to do with appointments, the power to make which is by the Constitution vested in the President and the heads of departments. If the "legislative power" wishes to destroy civil service reform, it can hope to accomplish its purpose only by repealing the law which authorized the President to appoint a Civil Service Commission and to prescribe rules for the purpose of reforming the civil service. Such a measure would, at least, possess the merit of boldness and of approaching its object directly, instead of seeking to compass it by subterfuge and indirection; but we very much doubt whether it would accomplish its purpose or redound to the popularity of its projectors.

C. S. R.

YIELD OF PRECIOUS METALS.

California papers publish a statement by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express of the precious metals produced in 1873 in the gold and silver bearing districts west of the Missouri River, showing that the total amount is $72,258,693, an increase of more than $10,000,000 over 1872. Arizona, California, British Columbia, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana decrease. Nevada, Utah, and Colorado increase. The increase in Nevada alone is nearly $10,000,000, the total product of which about equals all the others. The reports for Arizona and the Western Mexican coast are incomplete, as the bullion produced there is transported by other means. The figures are as follows:

California	$18,025,722
Nevada	35,254,507
Oregon	1,376,389
Washington	209,395
Idaho	2,343,654
Montana	3,892,810
Utah	4,906,337
Arizona	47,778
Colorado	4,083,268
Mexico	869,798
British Columbia	1,250,035
Grand total	$72,258,693

THE CASE OF JORDAN, MARSH & CO.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 8.—Judge Lowell, of the District Court, has taken the papers seized from Jordan, Marsh & Co. out of the hands of the Customs detectives, as it has been clearly shown that papers were seized that were not covered by the warrant. He will separate the papers and return those not applying to the case. Nineteen hundred of the 5,400 papers seized have already been returned.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 8.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented relating to the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors; to the traffic in Italian children; to a uniform system in quarantine, and to the Bankruptcy law.

MANUFACTURING PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, in presenting the latter, said he had received with the petitions against repeal a circular, which it seemed had been sent over the country, asking those to whom blank petitions had been sent to circulate them and procure signatures, and also called for contributions to send persons to Washington to work against a repeal of the law. These circulars were not part of the petitions, but he desired to call the attention of the Senate to the manner in which they were gotten up.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, said he had received similar circulars, signed by various persons in New-York, and others interested in the maintenance of the Bankruptcy law. The circulars spoke of powerful lobbying being at work in Washington to urge the repeal of the bill, which was untrue. These blackmailing circulars should be understood. Petitions gotten up under them were sent here as showing public sentiment against repeal, when really they did not represent such sentiment.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, did not wonder at registers in bankruptcy getting up petitions against repeal when an example had been set them by a member of the Cabinet, who sent out 30,000 petitions for the repeal of the franking privilege.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, referred to the petition presented by him from persons in his native city, signed by men of the highest character, demanding the repeal of the law.

UNAUTHORIZED OCCUPATION OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, introduced a resolution requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate any information in his possession relative to the unauthorized occupation of the Indian Territory by bodies of men, in violation of treaty stipulations, which was passed.

THE SALARY BILL.

The consideration of the bill to repeal the act of March 3, increasing salaries, was then resumed, and the question recurred on Mr. Pratt's amendment, which provides that the pay for the balance of this Congress shall be such amount as to make the total with that already received, ($10,000,) $5,000 for each year. The amendment was rejected by 45 nays to 14 yeas, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bogy, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Hamlin, Morton, Oglesby, Pratt, Sargent, Schurz, Thurman, Wadleigh, Windom—14.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Bayard, Boreman, Boutwell, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Cooper, Crozier, Davis, Dennis, Dorsey, Ferry of Connecticut, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Norwood, Ramsey, Saulsbury, Ransom, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stevenson, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Wright—45.

Mr. Pratt submitted another amendment, providing that the amount of compensation of Senators, members and delegates for the year ending March 3, 1874, shall be $7,500, and for the year ending March 3, 1875, $2,500, exclusive of mileage and allowances.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said he could not vote for the amendment. He opposed the back pay in March last, but after the law was passed he drew the pay in pursuance of the law, and could not acknowledge he did wrong. Should he make such acknowledgment his people would think less of him.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, thought this amendment would do great injustice, especially to the new Senators coming in. It proposed to make them suffer for the acts of others.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said of the two amendments of his colleague, (Mr. Pratt,) he thought the one just voted down was the fairest, and one that gave equality. The constitutional objection urged against it he regarded as having no weight whatever. He did not doubt Congress could pay members such salaries as it pleased.

Mr. Pratt said to avoid doing any injustice to new Senators, he would modify his amendment by inserting a proviso that the bill should apply only to those members elected and serving prior to Dec. 1, 1873.

Mr. Thurman said he would vote for the amendment so modified. The compensation must be uniform, and under this amendment it would be uniform.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said he would vote for the amendment, as he could stand the smaller pay as well as other Senators.

Mr. Tipton, of Nebraska, said he hardly knew how to express himself in parliamentary language as to the desire of Senators to accomplish indirectly that which they cannot accomplish directly. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) said he could stand living on a small salary. Perhaps he can, when the last document which comes to my table (producing a paper) speaks of men like Sherman, of Ohio, the head of the Finance Committee, now a millionaire, who came into Congress poor.

Mr. Sherman—I ask the Senator from Nebraska if that is true?

Mr. Tipton—I know nothing about it; I give it as I get it.

Mr. Sherman—Well, Mr. President, that is grossly unsenatorial and grossly false. The Senator who introduces that statement here violates his duty as a Senator, and deserves the condemnation of all his fellow-Senators.

Mr. Tipton said he did not think it discreditable to read the fact. It was not discreditable to the gentleman, as others had come to the Senate poor and are now rich. He meant nothing against the character or integrity of the Senator. He (Tipton) had an amendment to offer to the bill, and that was to provide that there be a reduction in the compensation of Hon. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, of $2,805 56, the amount each of them received as back pay under the act of July 28, 1866. Thus there would be equality and a show of heaven's justice in the Senate of the United States. If that amendment should go through safe, he would turn to other gentlemen and let them have the privilege of relieving their conscience and their pockets at the same time.

Mr. Sherman said he stated the proposition made by the Senator from Indiana was not just, but if the Senate wanted to make the salary $5,000 per annum, he was willing. Look at the spectacle presented here to-day. In the Senate, which professed to be governed not only by rules of order but by the rules of gentlemen, and where there should be a marked degree of courtesy, a member comes and produces what he calls a document. What is it? Where is it?

Mr. Tipton (producing the paper)—It is the financial system unmasked and dissected—a speech delivered before the grangers of Illinois by Morris H. Day.

Mr. Sherman—A speech I never saw or heard of before, made by somebody in Illinois, in which I am charged with being a millionaire—(I wish to gracious I was!)—an insinuation that I have made money by my position.

Mr. Tipton—I utterly disclaim any such intention. I only wanted to show that if it is true that the Senator is worth a million he ought not to be so forward in a step which might be injurious to others.

Mr. Sherman—If the Senator did not intend to make that charge, why did he introduce the paper here?

Mr. Tipton—My disclaimer is worth as much as that of the gentleman.

Mr. Sherman—I can say before man and before God, and defy the whole world or any individual in the world to show that I have received, directly or indirectly, since I have been a member of Congress, a dollar except my pay, and I can show I have sacrificed my private interests.

Mr. Tipton—I made the disclaimer in good faith.

Mr. Sherman—I accept it. When a Senator of the United States makes an insinuation against me, I meet it. The Senator having disclaimed any intention to make such a charge against me, I have nothing more to say. As I said before, I believe the committee has carefully and wisely considered this salary matter. I am willing to surrender not only half my pay, but the whole of it, rather than have personal questions raised.

Mr. Boreman, of Western Virginia, said he did not believe that those who had taken the increased salary had committed any criminal act.

Mr. Logan would vote for the repeal of the Salary bill because he was acting in part as agent for the people of Illinois, but was not going to acknowledge he did wrong in voting for the increase. He desired to put himself right before his constituents, and tell them he was voting their sentiment for repeal, not his own.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said he would vote for the bill as reported by the committee, but was opposed to these amendments.

Mr. Windom thought the people wanted this whole salary increase wiped out, and he was in favor of doing it as thoroughly as possible.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, said he would say now for the first time publicly that he had neither taken nor refused his back pay, and as to what he would do depended somewhat upon the action of Congress. He did not object to the honorable Senator from Nebraska, (Mr. Tipton,) calling his attention to the fact that he had received back pay in 1866. He (Mr. Morrill) stood precisely in the same position as to increase in 1866 as he did to that of 1873. He arraigned nobody and questioned nobody's motives, but was perfectly willing for a pure and simple repeal and let it pass away from the Senate. In his judgment the sooner it was allowed to pass away the better it would be for the Senate.

Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, favored the reduction of salaries of Congressmen and those of high military and naval officers.

Mr. Buckingham did not believe the increase of salary either unlawful or immoral. The question of receiving back pay was simply one of propriety. To his mind it was not proper to receive a larger compensation than that fixed at the beginning of last Congress, and therefore when the Salary bill passed he determined to let his remain in the Treasury. He did not question the motives of others, and had no doubt those who received back pay were as honest, true, and patriotic as himself. He was in favor of restoring the old law, and would so vote.

Mr. Sprague spoke of the prices in Washington and the great cost for a Senator to live respectably. He thought no employment so wearing upon the strength of man as that of a conscientious member of Congress. He was opposed to the increase in March last, but after calmly considering the whole matter, he believed it was just, and would now vote against any reduction.

A vote was then taken on the second amendment of Mr. Pratt, and it was rejected.

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, offered an amendment to strike out so much of the act of March 3 as provided for an increase of salaries of the President, Vice President, members of Congress, and delegates and all other officers therein named, and the salaries of all said officers and clerks of every name and description shall be and remain as fixed by laws in force at the time of the passage of the act, the provisions of which are hereby repealed, and provided that this repeal, so far as it relates to the salary of the President, shall not take effect until the 4th of March, 1877, and after which date said repeal as to salary of said officer shall have full force and effect, and as to all other officers from and after the taking effect of this act; and, provided further, that this repeal shall not relate to or affect the salaries of the Chief Justice and other Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, as now established by law.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, moved as an amendment, that the allowance for mileage hereafter to be paid to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate for going to and returning from the seat of Government once in each session, shall be one-half of the sum allowed and paid prior to the act of March 3, 1873.

LOUISIANA.

The Chair laid before the Senate the following telegram:

To Hon. M. C. Carpenter, President of the Senate, and Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

The legal Legislature of this State assembled to-day, in obedience to our organic law. We beg of you to lay before your respective bodies the circumstances under which we meet. The orders of the General commanding this department—his statement of which we transmit herewith—who is acting under instructions from the Federal Government, are of such a character as to prevent a large portion of our body taking part in this assemblage. Were these orders withdrawn, and our people assured that no interference would be made, we would be at once placed in a condition to discharge the duties resting upon us. We earnestly beg that Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, will afford us such relief as the nature of the case may require. We are the victims of dreadful oppression. The powers of government have been taken from the representatives elected by the people, and given to a body of men who cannot even pretend to have been elected. We make this appeal, not only in the interest of our own people, but in the interest of the people of all the States, and in the interest of public liberty. Our liberties have been destroyed by the action of a Federal court, supported by the Army of the United States. Will not the guarantee article in the Constitution enable you to protect us? Judge Story has predicted that the erection of a despotism in one of the States will bring on the destruction of the whole Republic.

On behalf of forty-four Representatives and twenty Senators of the Louisiana General Assembly.

(Signed,) EDWARD BOOTH,
ROBERT WORRELL,
Of the Senate.
JAMES L. LOBDELL,
T. J. FOSTER,
F. C. ZACHARIE,
Of the House Committee.

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, moved that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Morton opposed that reference, and said it was not the first time that men in New-Orleans had sent a telegram here. He moved it be laid on the table.

Mr. Hamilton thought it like any other petition, and should be referred.

Mr. Conkling said the shortest way to dispose of it was as suggested by the Senator from Indiana—Mr. Morton. As one member of this body, he did not propose to sit here and let this telegraphic dispatch go to the committee. People had a right to petition Congress, but not by telegraphic dispatches. He hoped the matter would lie on the table, it having been read. The dispatch was laid on the table by a vote of 36 yeas to 26 nays.

THE SALARY BILL RESUMED.

The Salary bill was again taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Morrill was rejected by a vote of 33 nays to 30 yeas.

Mr. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, moved to amend so as to provide that mileage shall not be allowed for the first session of the Forty-third Congress. Adopted.

The amendment of Mr. Hamilton was then adopted by a vote of 32 yeas to 29 nays.

Mr. Edmunds moved, as an amendment, that the reduction of salaries herein provided for shall take effect on the 4th day of March, 1873, and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall compute the same accordingly, and shall make ratable monthly deduction from said salaries at the rate necessary to effectuate these provisions within nine months next hereafter.

Pending a vote on this amendment, at 5:10 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:30 the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DUTIES REFUNDED.

Mr. E. H. Roberts, of New-York, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of money refunded since the 4th of March, 1873, on account of Customs duties and internal taxes previously paid into the Treasury, with the names, amounts, reasons for refunding, and other circumstances. The resolution was adopted.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish an educational fund, and to apply the proceeds of sales of the public lands to the education of the people.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, opposed the bill because it proposed to take the control of the question of education from the States, where it had hitherto existed, and endeavored to introduce a new scheme for the education of the people, and to call into exercise new powers on the part of the Federal Government.

Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, spoke in favor of the bill, and then it went over till the next morning hour, which will be next Tuesday.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. E. H. Roberts, of New-York, in the chair, on the Naval Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $16,505,856.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, who had charge of the bill, opened the discussion. After a rapid sketch of the history of the American Navy, he explained the details of the bill, and stated in what particulars the expenditures had been cut down. The amount appropriated in the bill was only about half a million more than was appropriated for the navy in 1859, and all the reductions were made with the assent of the Secretary of the Navy, who had contributed to forward the efforts of the committee in that direction.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, declared his belief that the efficiency of the navy could not be kept up for the amount appropriated in the bill. He had seen low appropriation bills before, but they had always been followed by deficiency bills; that had been done particularly in the year preceding the first election of Gen. Grant, but the next year Congress had to supply deficiencies to the amount of $28,000,000. The same thing occurred in connection with the second election of Gen. Grant.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, reminded Mr. Beck that the $28,000,000 deficiency came over from President Johnson's Administration.

Mr. Beck, leaving that subject, went on to criticise the Secretary of the Treasury for inflating the currency in violation of law.

Mr. Archer, of Maryland, declared the bill to be a delusion, and said that the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Hale,) knowing as well as he did the condition of the American Navy, must be satisfied that the amount of $16,000,000, appropriated by the bill, must necessarily cause a deficiency bill for at least $5,000,000. He charged the Committee on Appropriations with having shown no appreciation of the difficulty of the foreign relations of the country. The difficulties with Spain had not passed by. There had been a probability that the relations with Spain might remain peaceful while Castelar was at the head of the Spanish Government, for Castelar was known to be a friend of the American Republic. But that very friendship had caused his deposition, and in his place was now the bloody Serrano, who had nothing but hatred and dislike to the United States, and yet the proposition was that the navy should stand not on the usual peace basis, but one-fourth below the usual peace basis. No greater mistake could be made than in cutting down the navy on the cry of economy. The true economy was to keep up a strong navy in order that war may be averted; not to be economical until war comes, and then launch out into wild expenditure.

The discussion was further continued by Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Cox, of New-York, and Mr. Wood, of New-York, the latter contending that the American Navy was ample enough, and even too much so, if the people were to be taxed any further to maintain it. He thought the appropriation should be still further reduced. All the expenditures of the Government were profligately extravagant, and should be cut down.

Mr. Hale hoped that the Republican side of the House would sustain the bill in the interest of economy, and commenting on the fact that the only opposition it had met came from the opposite side—the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Archer) contending that the bill did not appropriate enough, and the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Wood) contending that it appropriated too much. He would turn these gentlemen over to each other, not caring a "toss-up" which whipped the other in the controversy.

The Committee rose, and the House, at 4:30, adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WIENIAWSKI-MAUREL CONCERTS.

The last entertainment of the series of Wieniawski-Maurel concerts may be attended this evening at Steinway Hall. It will be some weeks before the distinguished artists who have arranged these affairs reappear in New-York, and hence to-night's performance is likely to be largely attended. The programme is quite new, and at least as interesting as the two previously interpreted. Messrs. Wieniawski and Maurel will have the co-operation of Miss Jennie Bull and Mme. Madeline Schiller, the latter a pianist who has not yet been heard in New-York.

TO-MORROW'S THOMAS MATINEE.

Mr. Theodore Thomas' second and last matinée concert may be attended at Steinway Hall, to-morrow. The *pièce de résistance* of the bill is to be Raff's symphony of "Lenore," which we shall gladly hear for the second time. There will be additional orchestral selections, and, besides, Mr. Whitney is to sing twice.

CURIOSITIES OF CRITICISM.

The first of the Wieniawski-Maurel concerts occurred on Tuesday evening, and, on that occasion, the programme for the night embraced the selections then to be performed, and, on the opposite page, those to be played at the Wednesday matinée. The *Herald*, on Wednesday, preferred to deal with the advance-bill, and the following critique on what M. Wieniawski might have recited but did not, met the eye:

> "Mr. Wieniawski, one of the best violinists who have ever visited this country, was in his happiest mood. Beethoven's romance in F major, and Wieniawski's second polonaise, Ernst's celebrated élégie and the now popular 'Airs Russes,' were rendered by the great violinist with that wealth of tone, clearness, and interpretation and effect, that might be expected from the first of living violinists."

The resemblance borne by Bach's "Adagio and Fugue" to the dashing polonaise, and that of the Paganinian "Di tanti palpiti" to Ernst's "Elégie," is the only excuse to be offered for the blunder.

THE COLOSSEUM.

A large concourse of invited guests was gathered at the Colosseum last evening. There was music and promenading; the cyclorama of London by night was admired and the whispering-gallery tested, but it was clear that the opening night had to be awaited before a complete idea of the characteristics of the place could be arrived at. The Colosseum will be thrown open to the public to-morrow evening.

THE LATE M. EDGARD.

A brief reference was made in these columns, two days ago, to the death of M. Edgard, well known to New-Yorkers as a comedian. M. Edgard died in poverty, leaving a wife and five children destitute. M. Juignet is striving to arrange a benefit performance in aid of these unfortunates, but some time must elapse before he fulfills his task, and, meanwhile, relief is sadly needed. M. Edgard was not only a good actor; he was also a worthy man. Those who knew him personally have already doubtless come to the aid of his widow and children, but if one person in every ten who have laughed over his performances followed the example of his friends, the bereaved family would, for the present at least, be placed beyond the reach of need. Contributions to that end may be sent, we learn, to the care of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, No. 92 Walker street.

THE GREAT BOND FORGERIES.

CAPTURE OF ONE OF THE OPERATORS IN LONDON.

A cable dispatch was received in this City by Pinkerton's Detective Agency, yesterday, announcing the capture of Stephen Raymond, a noted New-York forger, in London. The intelligence of his arrest was communicated to the District Attorney, who wants him on an indictment for forgery in the first degree. He is charged with having been one of the ringleaders of the band of swindlers who operated around Wall street last Summer with forged bonds of the New-York Central and Buffalo and Erie Railroad Companies. They passed over $400,000 of the fraudulent bonds, and counted among their victims a score or more of prominent bankers and brokers. They negotiated about one million dollars throughout the whole country, and expected to sell twice as many, when they were exposed. Roberts and Gleason, who are in the Tombs, awaiting trial, were said to be the persons who furnished the capital for conducting the forgeries. The writing was done by Gottleib Engels, the most expert forger in the United States, who is a fugitive from justice. The signatures were so cleverly executed that about forty thousand dollars of the bonds were passed on one of the railroad companies without suspicion as to their character. The share which Raymond is charged by the District Attorney with having taken in the forgeries, was to negotiate about $70,000 of the bonds. The remainder were negotiated by Gates, Brown, and Johnson, now in the Tombs, and by Williamson and Ralston, who escaped abroad. One of Raymond's victims was S. V. White, a large banker in Wall street, who lost many thousand dollars. The forger was introduced to him by an acquaintance named Roberts.

Raymond's proceeds from Gleason and Roberts amounted to about $40,000. With this sum he fled to Europe in July last, accompanied by a Mrs. Bowden. His whereabouts were unknown until about a month ago, when District Attorney Phelps, or one of his assistants, got word that he was living in luxurious style in the east end of London. Detective William Pinkerton was subsequently sent there with a warrant from the Secretary of State for his extradition. The officer was accompanied by Mr. S. H. Tilghman, the Cashier for Mr. White, and traveled *incognito*, so that the forger should not receive notice of his coming from his metropolitan friends. Chief Inspector Palmer and Inspector Shaw apprehended him at one of the races, where he was betting heavily. He is to be taken before Justice Henry on the 16th inst. for extradition.

THE SUN.

LECTURE BY PROF. PROCTOR.

Mr. Proctor, F. R. S., delivered the first of his course of scientific lectures last evening in Association Hall, to the largest audience assembled there since the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance. It was quite impossible to find a vacant seat, and the crowding at the doors was quite foreign to such an occasion. "The Sun" was the subject of the lecture, and although treated in an eminently scientific manner, it was also made sufficiently popular, and was rendered especially interesting by the exhibition of illustrations, diagrams, and magic-lantern views, which were explained by the lecturer. He premised by observing that it was hardly necessary to tell the audience that a subject such as any one of those on which he proposed lecturing could not be fully treated in a single discourse. In fact, it would require a whole course of lectures to do ample justice to any one of these subjects. Therefore they would readily understand that each of his lectures would be a mere survey of the subject. Nevertheless, he expected to be able to present all the more prominent features of the different subjects, and all those characteristics of modern research which had shown that which was thought to be modern or advanced science, to be science which was only in the beginning. The subject of his first lecture was "The Sun," not at all the greatest or grandest object in created nature, as he would demonstrate when he came to lecture on "The Stars." In past ages there were people who worshiped the sun, and who thought him the great and bountiful source of all goodness upon earth, and, perhaps, if there was one way in which there could be an excuse for such adoration, at least in which this creature worship was not altogether contemptible, it was in this worship of the sun, which supplied heat and light; infinitely greater than the earth on which we live, and which compelled the planetary system to travel obedient to his command. He proposed that they should first consider the subject with which they had to deal in such a way that they might be able to appreciate the physical characteristics of that body. Let them first, then, consider the size and distance of the sun. If this earth were regresented by a globe one inch in diameter, then the sun's globe would be three yards in diameter; and if the sun's globe were represented by one inch, the sun's distance would be three yards. That proportion was always maintained. It had been calcuated that a bullet, fired from an Armstrong gun, traveled at the rate of 400 yards a second, and if that rate were maintained for the entire distance between the earth and sun, the bullet would take thirteen years to traverse that space, while the sound of the explosion would reach the sun half a year later. Thus the prayers of those persons who worshiped the sun, if there were some intermediate means of communication to carry on the sound, would take thirteen and a half years to reach their god. As another instance of the great distance of the sun from the earth, the lecturer mentioned that if a steel rod connected the sun and the earth, the pull of the sun on that would take 300 days before the strain reached the earth. There was yet, he said, another consideration to illustrate this vastness of distance. It had been ascertained that feeling was conveyed along the nerves much more slowly than the passage of light or sound, and under such a condition of things the following illustration would be the more readily understood. If an infant were born having an arm the rather inconvenient length of 92,000,000 of miles, and were to burn the tips of its fingers in the sun, that infant might die and never know that its fingers had been burned. In fact it was necessary that it should live to 135 years before the sensation of burning at the tip of the finger could be conveyed along the arm. Even light, which traveled 192,000 miles in a single second of time, took eight minutes in reaching us from the sun. Thus we never saw the sun in the place which he actually occupied in the eclipse, but in the place which he occupied eight minutes before. The force of gravity was the only power which appeared to overcome this vast distance, and acted, as was known, instantaneously. This was for a long time, however, denied, and even Newton said that the man must be mad to assert that any force could so act, otherwise than by direct contact. The lecturer next invited the audience to the consideration of the question how large the sun is. When informing audiences in England on this subject, he was in the habit of saying to them that they knew how large England was, and yet that, upon the sun's disc, it would be a small triangular spot, which would not be recognizable. He was afraid that that illustration would not do in this country, for there was no use in telling Americans that England was large. [Laughter.] But even America was so small, compared with the sun, that if there were a spot on the sun's disc as large as America it would be invisible to the naked eye. The sun's diameter was, in fact, 107 times that of the earth, while its surface was 11,600 times greater. The volume of the sun was 1,280,000 times greater than the earth; but its matter was not so much greater, being, it is considered, one-fourth lighter than that of the earth in proportion to size, or 315,000 times actually greater. But the vast difference which existed between the sun and the earth even in this matter could be understood when it was stated that if this earth were to grow in density until it equaled the entire density of the sun, the little half-ounce weights with which we are in the habit of weighing letters would in their proportion have come to weigh four and a half tons, and an ordinary man would weigh 20,000 tons. Such, then, was the mighty power which ruled this earth. The lecturer next proceeded to the consideration of the sun's heat and light. In reference to the sun's heat, Sir John Herschel had experimented on the subject in South Africa, and had found a temperature of 160 degrees Fahrenheit four inches below the soil. He found also that one-third of the sun's heat and light were cut off in mid-air. Filling in the area, he calculated that as much heat fell on a square mile as would suffice to melt 26,000 tons of ice. But then the earth presented a disc of 50,000,000 square miles in extent, and yet only 227-1,000th part of the sun's heat was captured on this earth; all the rest was apparently wasted. The heat given by the earth would be effected by the burning of 1,000,000 tons of coal, whereas to produce the heat of the sun it would require the burning of 11,600 million of millions of tons of coal. The lecturer then produced a succession of four diagrams, showing the spots on the sun's disc, some of them taken at Cambridge Observatory, and others taken from photographs by Mr. Rutherford, of this City. He then drew attention to Langley's pictures, taken in Pittsburg at a height of 1,100 feet. Langley said that these nice grains might be divided into smaller spaces. He claimed that the greater part of the sun's light undoubtedly came from these specks of brightness on the surface of the sun, while the general level of the sun and the background were very much darkened, and the picture now presented evidenced Langley's theories. He had found that about the one-hundredth part of the sun's light only came from the dark background on which these bright specks of light may be seen. Mr. Proctor then passed on to the spectroscopic discoveries by which the real nature of this wonderful orb had been determined—he meant spectroscopic analysis. He had to consider the processes and the real substances which existed in the body of the sun, the conditions in which they existed, and the motion taking place in that solar surface. They were in a minuter scale than Secchi's picture, for he had been able to recognize a multitude of granules. Proceeding to consider the result of spectroscopic study of the sun, he exhibited a diagram of the solar spectrum, and said he would endeavor very briefly to give a sketch that would convey an idea of the certainty of its results. If they took the light of the sun and received it through a triangular piece of glass, when the light of the sun was secured they found a rainbow-tinted streak, crossed by a multitude of dark lines. He then explained by the diagram the solar spectrum and showed a spectrum given by the element sodium in a state of vapor. The rainbow-tinted streak corresponded to a scale of notes in music—the red light corresponding with the bass notes, and the purple with the treble notes. Then they could look upon this streak without any dark lines as a complete streak without any break whatever. This portion of the lecture Mr. Proctor carefully illustrated with the diagram. The result of this discovery was to show that the dark lines indicated the presence around the sun of vapors, and they were vapors which might be giving out a great quantity of light, but nevertheless being cooler than that intensely hot body, the sun, they cut off a portion of his light. It was in this way it was discovered that iron, copper, and hydrogen existed in the vaporous atmosphere of the sun. There were some doubts whether certain elements which appear to have one or two or a few of their dark lines really exist in the atmosphere in the sun. To that question Michelet directed his attention, and he arrived at the conclusion that certain elements, when they come out through the broad-line spectrum, according to the intensity and pressure with which they come, more and more lines are produced, and the lines given corresponding exactly with those of the solar spectrum, and that these particular elements also existed in the sun. That line of research had been continued in England at the mint, where it was important in consideration with the subject of alloy. Passing to the discoveries about the solar corona, and the condition of the sun, he spoke of the spots on the sun, and the manner in which they waxed and waned over its surface. It had been found that the spots gradually increase and diminish in number until they disappeared, and the period during which they thus waxed and waned was ten years. After that it was noticed that the magnetic influences of the earth waxed and waned in intensity. The magnetic needle was exposed during the course of every day to the swaying motion by which it seemed to try to follow the sun—a very slight influence indeed. That change underwent variation, sometimes greater and sometimes less, and it was resolved to watch that progress and the period in which it took place, and the result showed that in a period of eleven years that slight swaying of the magnetic needle underwent a change, and that change corresponded with the number of spots upon the sun. When the spots on the sun were most numerous it swayed greatest, and when they were not so numerous it swayed less. He had already said that there was an intimate connection between the spots and condition of the sun and these seemingly terrestrial influences. The subject had been receiving much attention, and suddenly, in the year 1859, on the surface of the sun a bright spot made its appearance, and it was found that the magnetic needle at Kew had made certain changes. The whole surface of the earth had been affected by magnetic trembles, and everything proved that the sun had at that moment spread magnetic influences not alone over the earth, but over the entire planets. A new bond of harmony had been found within the solar system. What were these surfaces in the sun; were they clouds, were they mountains in the moon, or ruddy mountains of flames? During the eclipse of 1868 that question was answered, and it was found that they were no mountains, nor clouds, nor flames, but a mass of glowing hydrogen. This discovery was made by the spectroscope. By the experiment of Prof. Morton they had a picture of the prominences actually produced by the light of glowing hydrogen; and the lecturer here presented diagrams illustrating his remarks. He mentioned the result of an experiment, in which he participated, in England, where, on making a calculation, it was found that, taking all the circumstances into account, matter must been emitted from the sun at the rate of 500 miles per second. By the spectroscopic study of the sun's surface, it was doubtless only estimated at 125 miles per second, and the velocity of 380 miles per second would suffice to propel matter from the sun forever. There was a certain velocity the sun could control in his own neighborhood, and anything greater he could not control. If the sun draws a distant body toward it in a long course of ages, finally it would reach it at the rate of 380 miles per second, the greatest rate he can generate and control. Anything greater will never come back to him, and here was matter flying away at the rate of 500 miles per second, and he had witnessed it drawing onward to space. The lecturer then gave an illustrated description of the solar corona, exhibiting different views of that phenomenon, which had been taken on the occasion of various eclipses, and, in conclusion, directed the attention of the audience to the apparent calm and stillness which the sun presented in the heavens. Yet, he said, that all the forms of tumult and uproar which the earth has known are absolute stillness compared with what takes place in the sun. In reference to the waste which came of the perpetual burning process that went on in that orb, he thought that no doubt it should burn out in the long lapse of ages, but the problem as to what supplied the fuel to the sun was one which demanded earnest consideration.

EFFECTS OF THE RAIN.

CROTON BRIDGE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

Dutchess Junction, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The storm continues in this vicinity. A land-slide has occurred on the Poughkeepsie and Easton Railroad, near Boston Corners, and another on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, at Husted. The bridge on the Hudson River Railroad, south of Croton, has been washed away, and the 8 o'clock train from New-York is detained there.

Poughkeepsie, Jan. 8.—It is the north abutment of the Croton Bridge, on the Hudson River Railroad, that is carried away. It took two spans with it. No more through trains will run over the road to-day, but will be sent via the Harlem Road. The work of rebuilding the bridge is progressing.

Evening.—The bridge at Croton has been so far repaired that all trains are again running regularly, the first to come over being the 2 P. M. train from New-York. Reports from the East tell of slides on the Connecticut Western Railroad, all the trains on that line being far behind. There are heavy freshets in all the creeks of the Hudson.

FRESHETS IN CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 8.—The heavy fall of rain has had a disastrous effect in the Naugatuck and Housatonic Valleys. The lower portions of the manufacturing villages of Derby, Birmingham, and Ansonia are submerged. Railroad travel at those points is interrupted, bridges having been carried away and long pieces of embankments on the Derby, the Housatonic, and the Naugatuck Railroads having been dislodged. The freshet is the greatest for twenty years. Manufacturing has ceased, and the greatest excitement prevails. The great Housatonic dam is, as yet, unshaken, although nine feet of water rolls over it. At Bridgeport, Westport, and neighboring localities, many bridges and dams have been swept away, and river channels filled, rendering repairs of hundreds of thousands of dollars necessary. The Naugatuck Railroad is the greatest sufferer, although, owing to the non-abatement of the flood, the damage is not yet comprehended. No loss of life has been reported as yet.

LOCAL EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

The recent severe rain-storm carried destruction in its path, and did considerable damage in the district over which it passed. Rivers became flooded, burst their banks, and submerged the surrounding country; bridges were destroyed, railway embankments swept away, and a serious interruption to travel resulted. The effects of the storm were severeley felt in Jersey, in Westchester County, and along the Hudson. Along the Bronx and east branch of the Croton River it did considerable damage. At Brewsters, Putnam County, a bridge was washed away, and the trains on the Harlem Railroad above that point were unable to get down. Residents along the line of the Harlem Railroad stated yesterday that they had never known the Bronx River overflowed to such an extent before. Several houses in the neighborhood of Woodlawn and Williams Bridge were completely inundated yesterday. The flooding of the meadows in Hoboken, Jersey City, and vicinity has caused damage to a considerable amount. The railroad bridge over Watsessing Lake was almost entirely washed away on Wednesday night. Bloomfield trains could not pass beyond that point, and passengers were conveyed over the stream in boats. At about 6 o'clock last night a land slide occurred on the Midland Railroad at Smith's Mills, doing immense damage. Travel beyond that point was delayed for over two hours.

THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A BOSTON LADY.

Mrs. Badger, the principal of a public school in Boston, who disappeared from that city several days ago, has been traced to New-York. Mr. Geo. P. Putnam, the well-known publisher, called on Inspector Walling, at the Central Office, last evening, and informed that officer that Mrs. Badger left Boston on Tuesday afternoon, and had been traced to Fall River, where she took the boat for New-York, where she arrived on Wednesday morning. She is supposed to have gone from the wharf to the Grand Central Depot, and taken a train on the Central Railroad for the western part of the State, where some of her relatives reside. Her friends hope to find her safe with her relatives.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at Lincoln Hall, corner Third avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth street—Mr. William Haw, Jr., presiding—for the purpose of making arrangements for a primary election. After a short discussion on the subject, a resolution was adopted providing for the holding of a primary election on next Monday for thirty-seven delegates to a convention to be held at Lincoln Hall, for nominating a Republican candidate for the district.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange met yesterday, and received the report of the Committee on National Finance, which was referred back for further consideration. The question as to the recognized naval store dealers was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The following gentlemen were elected members:

Thomas E. Balding, (Russell & Balding;) F. Brossard, (E. Lentilhon & Co.;) B. Enlenstein, (with A. Walthes;) O. H. Holden, (Walker, Holden & Hughes;) W. J. Martin, (with W. J. Preston;) E. M. Pattison, (Gaff, Fleischmann & Co.;) W. A. Penfield, (with Sherwood & Penfield;) E. L. Potter; W. H. Thomas, (with Cary & Gale;) Moritz Winfield.

FOREIGN MAILS.

The steamer Wisconsin, of the Williams & Guion Line, from this port for Liverpool, carried the European mails, which left here on the 6th. The mail matter contained, besides newspapers and periodicals, 23,250 letters, in eighteen letter bags, and fifteen paper bags. The Morro Castle, for Havana, took a mail of 3,347 letters in five bags. The Calabria, of the Cunard Line, which left yesterday, carried a large mail for Europe, consisting of 39,215 letters, besides printed matter, made up in sixty-four letter bags, and thirty-four paper bags.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MAINE.

INAUGURAL MESSAGE OF GOV. DINGLEY—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE—A GENERAL RAILROAD LAW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 8.—Gov. Dingley was inaugurated to-day in the presence of both branches of the Legislature and a number of representative citizens, and delivered his first message. This was a thorough and complete document, presenting the financial condition of the State and its prospects for the future, reviewing the history of the year, of the several State institutions, and summarizing the reports of the different State officers. According to the financial statement, the balance in the Treasury is $436,430 68, the larger part of which is needed to meet State obligations that will mature at an early date. During the year the State debt has been reduced $234,449, and at the present rate of reduction will be entirely extinguished in 1889. The Governor counsels economy in all departments of the State Government, and a careful use of the people's money; and, in conclusion, draws a flattering picture of the future of the State, when all the water power of the rivers shall be utilized, and an extended and improved railroad system shall open the great extent of fertile territory which is yet unimproved.

The work of the session was begun in sober earnest by the introduction into the Senate of a general railroad bill, similar to that already adopted in New-York, Illinois, and Massachusetts. It allows fifty or more persons, a majority of them residents of the State, to form a corporation and build a railroad. A State Board of Railroad Commissioners is to exercise general supervision over these corporations, and to fix the routes where they fail to agree with local authorities in regard to them. A political minority is to be enabled to secure one of the three Commissioners, each voter at the election voting for only two, and the three receiving the largest number of votes being elected.

MONTANA.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Virginia City, Montana Territory, Jan. 8.—The Legislature met at noon on Monday. There was a full attendance. Mr. George Stapleton was elected President of the Council, and J. H. Rogers Speaker of the House. Gov. Pott's message gives general satisfaction. He gives the total debt of the Territory at $432,987; recommends fewer exemptions in taxation, and further reduction of fees and salaries; the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors on election days; the enactment of a Sunday law; recommends a memorial to Congress asking the opening of a military road via the Wind River and Yellowstone Lake to Montana. He thinks the policy of the Government toward the Apaches of Arizona should be applied to the Sioux, in order to facilitate the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MESSAGE OF GOV. WASHBURN TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Boston, Jan. 8.—Gov. Washburn delivered his message to the Massachusetts Legislature to-day.

Notwithstanding the monetary depressions of the year, the commercial and industrial interests of the commonwealth are represented as prosperous. The amount of the present funded debt of the State, and its classification is as follows: Railroad loans, $14,501,616; war loans, $13,226,188; ordinary loans, $750,000.—Total, $28,477,804.

Labor reform, prohibition, prisons, education, railroads and other interests affecting the Commonwealth are reviewed, and in many instances legislative action is recommended.

The Governor says: "My convictions in regard to prohibition are unchanged. I favor the existing law, not because it is faultless in all its details, or has accomplished all that was desired by its framers, but because it is the best instrument yet devised to bring about the end I seek in common with a majority of our fellow-citizens."

The Governor calls the attention of the Legislature to factory work, and the evils growing out of employing young children without opportunity for education, and in this connection favors the Ten-hour law. He says: "The limit of a day's work to three-fourths of the laboring classes in this Commonwealth being ten hours, I am not able to see that any great detriment would result if the same limit should be extended to the other fourth. I have no hesitatancy in recommending that the experiment be tried, and you may anticipate executive approval if you enact a Ten-hour law. I know of no reason why it should not apply as well to male as to female operatives."

That portion of the message devoted to education thus speaks of the late Prof. Agassiz: "One of the institutions in which the Commonwealth has taken a deep interest, and to which it has made considerable grants of money, suffers an irreparable loss in the death of Agassiz. Nor does the loss fall upon the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy alone. It is mournfully shared by the whole scientific world."

MARYLAND.

MESSAGE OF GOV. WHYTE—FINANCES.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 8.—The message of Gov Whyte was sent to the Legislature to-day. It is confined almost entirely to a review of State matters and state interests. The statement in regard to the finances is as follows: The receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1873, were $2,432,677 48; balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1872, $339,171 10, making a total of $2,771,848 58. The disbursements during the same fiscal year were $2,287,038 36, leaving in the Treasury on the 1st October, 1873, a balance of $484,810 22. The aggregate debts of the State, for which interest has to be provided were on the 30th September, 1873, $10,741,215 60. The State holds in productive assets, as appears from the Controller's report, $4,522,043 46, leaving the State debt over and above its assets estimated as productive, $6,219,172 14. To meet this surplus of debt, however, there are unproductive assets amounting to $21,608,694 51. The message states that it is expected that a good portion of these at present unproductive assets, consisting of stock in several canal companies, will soon become productive.

PREPARATIONS FOR MECCHLA'S EXECUTION.

Jacob McTala, better known as Mecchla, will expiate upon the gallows, in the Hudson County Jail-yard, the murder, in July last, of United States Marshal Stevenson, in Jersey City. The trial took place Oct. 20, a verdict of guilty returned the 23d, and Judge Bedle sentenced him to be hung on the 5th day of December. A strong effort had been made to induce the Court of Pardons to commute the sentence, but the court, after having given the subject careful consideration, refused, by a unanimous vote, to interfere. Nevertheless, a number of prominent citizens had doubts as to the unfortunate man's sanity, and Gov. Parker was prevailed upon to allow time for a further examination into the case, and reprieved the prisoner to to-day. On the 27th or 28th of December the Court of Pardons again, by a unanimous vote, refused to interfere. On Sunday City Missionary Verrindu called at Mecchla's cell; the condemned man retired to a corner, refusing to listen to a word, and finally threw over the missionary the contents of a full soup-plate. His keepers seized him. He caught two of them by the throat and threw them to the floor. He was ultimately brought to terms and put in irons. He was in irons until yesterday morning, when the handcuffs were removed to allow him to wash himself. His brother has not visited him in several days. He cannot nerve himself to the interview. He informed Mr. Norton that he will never be able to tell his parents how his brother died; but that, after a few months, he will inform them of his death, without explaining that it was an ignominious one. Sheriff Reinhardt has completed his preparations for the execution. A new scaffold, modeled after that in use in New-York, was put up by the Sheriff, assisted by a professional executioner, yesterday afternoon. It is erected in the corner of the rear yard. The Sheriff has summoned Companies D and E, Fourth Regiment National Guard State New-Jersey, to preserve order outside of the Jail, while the court Constables will act as a body-guard inside the yard in which the execution is to take place. The execution will probably take place at about 10 o'clock.

WORKING MEN'S CENTRAL COUNCIL.

The Working Men's Central Council held a regular meeting last evening at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, George Cavanagh, President, in the chair, and after the disposal of the usual business Mr. Connolly, Chairman of the Committee on the Industrial Palace, reported that the committee had come to the conclusion that the building of a railway for cheap transit from this City to Westchester would give the working men more employment, and give them opportunities to build houses and live more cheaply. They had consulted with a company who have in view the construction of suc a line, and the company had asserted their willin ness to enter into a contract with the council th the road should be build from iron of American ma ufacture, but as such contract would be invalid, t company indicate their willingness to allow t council to draw up the resolution to be presented the Common Council of New-York, requiring the a propriation of money for the building of the ros The following officers for the ensuing six mont were then elected: President, George Cavanag Vice-President, James Allan; Secretary, Geo Blair; Financial Secretary, John Furgeson; Tre urer, J. T. Mitchell.

MASONIC.

On Wednesday evening last, the new hall Cornucopia Lodge No. 563, F. and A. M., at Flu ing, Long Island, was dedicated, and the officers stalled by R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, D. G. M., sisted by Hon. L. Bradford Prince, J. C. Boah, others, in presence of a large public audience.

Clerks, artisans, and others needing the adv of a physician will be glad to see that Dr. Foote, No. 120 Lexington avenue, will keep open office Friday and Saturday evenings during the Win The doctor is well known for his success both a practitioner and writer.—*Express.*

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Su rior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by
PURDY & NICHOLAS,
No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisemen*

New Life to the Hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine will stimulate a rapid grow of the fibres.—*Advertisement.*

Business of Trades' Savings Bank, No. 275 W Twenty-third street, increased one-half; in safety eq of best institution; seven (7) per cent. dividend; mon deposited or drawn at any time.—*Advertisement.*

The "Elastic Truss," sold at Pomeroy's, No. Broadway, for $3, is warranted the best made.—*Adv tisement.*

Anakesis cures every case of Piles. Sold by dr gists. Depot No. 46 Walker street.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, publish THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegrap and general news; editorials on matters of current terest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matt giving the latest financial news and market repor items of agricultural and domestic interest, and ot interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the co ter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready mailing. Price, Five Cents.

An Old Nurse for Children.—Don't fail procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for dren teething. No mother who has ever tried it consent to let her child pass through this critical per without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gi rest to the mother, and relief and health to the ch Cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCH lor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappoi ment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, inst taneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes poss great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BOBCOCK—BEADLE.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday ev ing, Jan. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, E. Beadle, by Rev. Dr. E. R. Beadle, of Philadelphia, J H. Bobcock, of New-York, and Sophia Beadle.

BARLOW—WISNER.—At the Classon Avenue Pres terian Church, Jan. 7, 1874, by Rev. Jos. T. Duryea D., William Barlow to Grace A., daughter of J. A. W ner, both of Brooklyn.

BENSEL—NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday eveni Jan. 6, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., Joseph Bensel Carrie A. Nichols, only daughter of Geo. H. Nichols, of Brooklyn.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

BYNNER—CROMWELL.—On the 8th, by Rev. He Ward Beecher, at the residence of the bride's pare George T. Bynner to Clara B. Cromwell, both Brooklyn.

CHAPLIN—MORTON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 7, Grace Church, by Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., E Chaplin, of London, to DeLene, daughter of the Hon. Daniel O. Morton, of Ohio.

HAMMOND—CRASTO.—On Thursday, Jan. 8, in James' Methodist Episcopal Church, Harlem, by Re L. Peck, Rev. Samuel Parker Hammond, of Ruther Park, N. J., to Emma Louise, daughter of M. E. Cr Esq., of 120th st., New-York.

SCHLEY—KEEP.—Jan. 8, by Rev. James M. Lud D. D., of the Collegiate R. D. Church, Judge Wm. Sch of Savannah, Ga., to Mrs. Emma A. Keep, widow of late Henry Keep, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

BROWNELL.—At Auburn, Jan. 7, aged 88 y Mary, wife of Dr. Moses Brownell.

DUNLAP.—On Thursday, Jan. 8, at his residence, 211 East 120th st., after a lingering illness, Mr. liam Dunlap.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DYER.—Jan. 8, of paralysis, William B. Dyer, in 42d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GALLOWAY.—On Thursday, 8th inst., Isabella N olson, wife of Geo. Galloway, aged 38 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the f ral at the residence of her husband, No. 818 Greenw st., this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

GREEN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1874, at her late r dence, No. 472 West 24th st., Harriet Green, in 48th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to tend her funeral, from the Church of the Holy Apost corner of 9th av. and 28th st., on Friday, the 9th in at 1 o'clock.

☞ Wolverhampton (England) papers please copy.

HOLLY.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 8, Fa Carnley, daughter of Henry H. and Maggie A. H aged 15 months.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to tend the funeral from the residence of her parents, 56 East 126th st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clo

LEAVITT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 7, after a long illn John Bouden, only son of Capt. George F. Leavitt the 12th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectf invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of uncle, John E. Bouden, No. 129 East 127th st., on S urday, Jan. 10, at 12:30 o'clock.

LUYSTER.—On Tuesday, 6th inst., after a brief ness, at the residence of Mrs. Burgher, Richmond Ro Middletown, Staten Island, Catharine B., wife of bert Luyster, of Brooklyn, in the 61st year of her ag
Funeral services will be held at the Moravian Chu New-Dorp, Staten Island, at 2:30 P. M., on Friday, inst. Relatives and friends in general are invited t tend. Train by 1 o'clock boat, Staten Island Fe New-York. Carriages also in attendance on arriva boat at Vanderbilt's Landing.

ODELL.—On Thursday, Jan. 8, 1874, George W. of A. J. Odell, in his 29th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

PEARSON.—At Jersey City, on Thursday aftern Jan. 8, Samuel Pearson, in the 69th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend fun services at his late residence, No. 195 Grand st., Saturday, the 10th inst., at 11 A. M. Interment Stamford, Conn.

POST.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1874, vester S. Post, aged 54 years.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend the f ral on Saturday at 11 A. M., from his late residen No. 236 East 128th st., Harlem.

☞ New-Haven (Conn.) papers please copy.

SCOTT.—On Wednesday, 7th instant, Isaiah Sco aged 75 years, for many years Cashier of Bank of gennes, Vt., and subsequently of Commercial Bank Glenn's Falls, N. Y.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 424 Pacific Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock this P. M. His remains will taken to Port Henry, N. Y., for interment.

SKINNER.—At Watertown, Conn., Dec. 22, 18 Catherine T., wife of John Skinner, and daughter the late Bradley Perry, aged 55 years.

STORM.—On Thursday morning, at her residence, 21 West 24th st., Jane Maria, relict of Stephen Sto and daughter of the late Hon. Theodorus Van Wy Graham, of Albany.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOWNSEND.—At No. 211 West 14th st., Jan. 8 the 65th year of his age, John Fondey Townse M. D., only son of the late Charles De Kay Townse M. D., of Albany.
Relatives, friends, and members of the medical p fession are respectfully invited to attend his fun from the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th near 7th av., on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 2:30 P. M., with further invitation. The remains will be taken to Alba for interment.

THOMSON.—At Orange, N. J., on the 8th inst., M Hattie M., wife of Orlando P. Thomson, formerly Brooklyn.
Funeral will take place in Providence, R. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY Jan. 10, 1874, will close at this office as follows: O TUESDAY, at 5:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, at 2 P. M. on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, a 7:30 A. M., and 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

ETHNOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHYSIOG NOMY, and Psychology in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; $3 a year. With SCIENCE OF HEALTH $2. Both sent a year for $4 50, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

ADAMS HOUSE, BOSTON.—GREAT REDUC tion of prices at this hotel. Transient board, $2 50 per day. Single persons requiring a double room will be charged extra.
D. CHAMBERLIN,
Proprietor.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By Henry A. Daniels, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at No. 78 Ludlow st. THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock Meeting of the Executive Committee at 7:45.
SOLON B. SMITH, President.
Joseph McCabe, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held at No. 20 St. Mark's place, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 9, 1874, at 8 o'clock.
JOHN H. BRADY, President.
T. W. Robertson, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. 467 4th av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 9, 1874, at 8 o'clock.
HENRY E. HOWLAND, President.
Joseph C. Biglin, Secretary.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—Cotton active and firm; Middling, 16½c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 1,109 bales; gross, [illegible],476 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,391 bales; to the Continent, 9,087 bales; to France, 1,836 bales; coastwise, 2,182 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; last evening, 8,000 bales; stock, 260,369 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.—Cotton firmer; good demand; Middling, 15⅜c.; Low Middling, 15c.@15⅛c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 1,687 bales; gross, [illegible],800 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,538 bales; to France, 600 bales; coastwise, 1,357 bales; sales, [illegible],000 bales; stock, 69,322 bales.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—Cotton firmer; Middling, [illegible]6c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; strict Good Ordinary, [illegible]4¼c.; gross receipts, 357 bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible]81 bales; sales, 396 bales; spinners, 200 bales; stock, 15,340 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 8.—Cotton firm; active demand; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, [illegible],482 bales; exports, coastwise, 247 bales; sales, [illegible],750 bales; stock, 111,541 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 8.—Cotton firm, bare; Middling, [illegible]5¾c.; Low Middling, 15c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 527 bales; exports, coastwise, 713 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 69,961 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 8.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 2,773 bales; exports, to the Continent, [illegible],020 bales; coastwise, 2,973 bales; sales, 2,276 bales; stock, 100,773 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Jan. 8, sale announced by Jos. McGuire, of a house and lot on West Fifty-seventh street, west of Ninth avenue, not taking place, the legal proceedings in the matter having been stopped and an assignment taken of the mortgage in process of foreclosure. On the street nothing worthy report occurred, but that a better feeling regarding real estate interests is daily gaining ground is evident. At private contract, Lespinasse & Friedman, No. 12 Pine street, sold a house, with nineteen lots of land, located at William's Bridge, Westchester County, the lots fronting respectively on Juliana and Elliot streets, for $12,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales proposed for to-day, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By William Kennelly, by order of the Superior Court, under the direction of Arnold H. Wagner, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale of the lot, 19 by 92, on the north side of Sixteenth street, 228.6 feet west of Avenue B.

By R. V. Harnett, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of L. Laflin Kellogg, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale of the house and lot, 18.9 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-second street, 260 feet east of Sixth avenue Boulevard.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of S. J. Storrs, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale of the house and lot, 16.8 by 75, known as No. 218 Delancey street, south side, 33.4 feet west of Cannon street.

REPORTED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Broadway, w. s., Nos. 311 and 311½, between Duane and Thomas sts., 35.4x104.9, ½ part	$90,000
11th st., n. s., 213 ft. e. of 6th av., 24x103.3	35,000
23d st., s. s., 462.6 ft. w. of 7th av., 18.9x98.9, ¼ part	100
56th st., n. s., 454.2 ft. w. of 6th av., 20.10x100.5	50,000
56th st., n. s., 433.4 ft. w. of 6th av., 20.10x100.5	50,000
34th st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison av., 50x98.9	51,500
133d st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Willis av., 100x100; 134th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Willis av., 100x100, Morrisania	18,000
Washington av., lot No. 121 Bathgate farm, 50x120, Central Morrisania	5,750
144th st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Leggett av., 25x100, Springhurst	425
LEASE.	
14th st., No. 201, West, n. w. corner of 7th av., five years, per year	$8,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, January, 1874.

I SHALL CONTINUE MY BUSINESS AS REAL Estate Agent on my own account, making a specialty of taking charge of estates, renting, collecting, paying taxes, &c. My personal attention will be given to all business intrusted to my care. My address will temporarily be the same as hitherto, No. 90 Broadway, New-York. DAVISON BROWN.

FOR SALE—THE NEW EXTRA-WIDE, AND MODERN FIVE-STORY STORE NOS. 198 AND 200 CHURCH ST., NEAR WHITE ST., BUILDING IRON FRONT AND COMPLETELY MODERN; POSSESSION OF LOFTS FEB. 1 NEXT; LOWER PART RENTED TO FEB. 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—HOUSES and lots, No. 211 Spring st. and No. 152 West 32d st. Address E. STEVENS, Cranberry Station, N. J.

WANTED—THE CARE OF ONE OR MORE ESTATES. DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF BUILDINGS.

The frame building, known as the United States Barge Office, will be sold at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Jan. 9, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon.

For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET IN STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 212 5th av., corner of 26th st.—A beautiful suite of rooms on second floor, 57 feet front on 5th av., 40 feet front on 26th st.; warmed, and suitable for some kind of business purposes; also studio, with fine north light. Apply on the premises to A. DODWORTH.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—SOUTHWEST corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—NOS. 18 AND 20 VESEY ST., FIRST floor, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x100 feet, now occupied by M. A. Happock & Co. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE,

Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address

NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

AT THE SWEDISH OFFICE, NO. 108 East 27th st., Swedish and German help a specialty; cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, nurses, house-maids, coachmen, waiters, farmers, &c.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has first-class City reference of three years, and will endeavor, by being faithful in the discharge of her duties, to merit a good home; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR LAUNDRESS.—By a young Protestant woman; is a thorough waitress; neat and active; or can do general house-work to suit any one; City or country; moderate wages; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Institute, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS IN A private family by a neat, respectable girl, who is a good chamber-maid in every respect; is quick and orderly with her work, and a first-class waitress; is accustomed to take charge of and clean silver. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A smart, active girl, who is neat and orderly with her work, and a very good waitress; is obliging and well tempered; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or do sewing, or the house-work of a small family; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended young woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, plain pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; is a willing, well-tempered girl. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WITH REFERence; is a first-class cook, but will assist with washing if required; can do all branches of cooking; will leave New-York if a good situation offers; is willing to abide by the rules of any respectable household. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, or Assist in Washing.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman; very respectable and very good cook; also, laundress; meats, soups, pastry; good baker; good family cook; good references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; IS A GOOD family cook; understands soups, fish, meats, game, &c.; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; makes a variety of desserts, and is willing to assist with the washing; best reference. Call at No. 631 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS; ONE IS FIRST-class cook; can wash and iron thoroughly; one is a thorough chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; will go in City or country together or separate; wages low; have best City references. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN COOK OF experience. Call at Mr. Smith's, 306 East 24th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN; IS ALSO a good washer, ironer, and cook; has three years' recommendation; will go to the country or City; is a tidy, capable, willing person. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-rate cook; can do all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; has one year's City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer, or as chamber-maid and do washing, or the general house-work of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT COOK, who is willing to assist with the washing; country or City; makes excellent bread and cake; good reference; moderate wages. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-COMPETENT WOMAN WHO understands her duties thoroughly; prepares meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT COOK, washer, and ironer, in country or City; understands the care of milk and butter; makes good bread; good reference; moderate wages; would do house-work. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner of 12th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family; perfectly understands her business; soups, pastry, &c.; is a good baker; City references. Call for two days at No. 328 East 21st st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishwoman as cook and to assist in washing; is an excellent family cook and baker; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman as first-class cook in an American family; two years' best City reference. Call for two days at No. 32 3d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK WITH the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman of thirty; she is a thorough housekeeper; understands and can do all the different branches of work, or she will take a nurse, or nurse and seamstress, or invalid's nurse; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STOUT, HEALTHY, NORwegian girl, with good reference, as general servant or house-maid; is willing to go to the country, and do her duty; is very fond of children. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as general servant in small private family; ladies changing every week need not trouble themselves, a good girl would be ruined with such ones. Apply at No. 488 6th av., in store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A plain, religious family; good references. Call at Mrs. Reslee's, No. 32 Rivington st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH MAID, WHO thoroughly understands dress-making and hair-dressing, and packing and traveling. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant person as thorough lady's maid and seamstress; first-class City references. Call or address J. F., No. 151 East 43d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; puffs, flutes, and understands the mangle and all concerning a laundry. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; no objection to a good boarding-house; good City reference. Apply at No. 114 West 17th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; gentlemen's or family washing. Call for two days at 248 West 18th st., first floor, back room.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS TO GROWN children; or would act as maid and housekeeper, as the advertiser has had a good deal of experience; is also a competent seamstress by hand or machine; can cut and fit for children; has the best of City reference. Call as No. 507 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

NURSE.—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE; COMPETENT of taking entire management of an infant from its birth and bring it up by bottle, or to wait on an invalid lady; best of references. Call at No. 633 1st av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, SPEAKING English; thoroughly understands the care of children, and is very good seamstress; best testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's-maid; understands her duties thoroughly; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 1,250 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., in the worsted store.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress, or Nurse.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman; is a good waitress, excellent chamber-maid, also experienced nurse for young and growing children; very best testimonials for honesty, sobriety; kind to children and obliging to all. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT, WILLING young woman as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; can take either capacity in a private family; excellent City reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as waitress in a small private family; will be found trustworthy and reliable, willing and obliging; good City reference. Address I. A. T., Box No. 39 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan, as waitress, or waitress and chamber-maid, in a private family. Call at No. 16 West 40th st., present employer's.

MALES

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED ENGLISH Protestant butler. Call at 68 West 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable Englishman, married, no children; is a first-class coachman and gardener; understands the care of cattle; can do carpenter-work, and anything required on a gentleman's place; wife would assist in cooking or washing if required; best references; no objection to the country. Address D. King, 123 Cedar st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses and carriages perfectly; is a careful driver; hast bes City reference. Apply at or address for two days J. W. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation for his coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and can be highly recommended. Call on or address D. White, No. 18 Wall st., first floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXperience with horses, carriages and harness; a careful driver; seven years' reference; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging. Address G. M., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

FIRE INSURANCE.—A CIVIL ENGINEER hitherto employed in Western cities in making insurance maps, desires a Western agency. Inquire as to ability and responsibility, of Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD, New-York Port Society, No. 59 Wall st.

TO GENTLEMEN.—I WOULD LIKE TO ENGAGE with some gentleman to do the painting, frescoing, &c., of his country or City residence; can give good City recommendations for honesty, sobriety, and ability for executing work. Address J. K. O., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, for two days.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT aged twenty-three years, with best recommendations; is a good coachman, groom, and gardener, an excellent milker, and can do farm work, care cattle, poultry, build fires, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A NORWEGIAN, AGED TWENty-four years, who speaks fair English; can take care of horses, drive, milk, care for cattle, tend door, clean boots, build fires, &c.; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, ENGLISH; very respectable and excellent waiter and carver; understands cutting up meats, taking charge and cleaning silver in the best manner; also salads, and general work in and about the house; very best City testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and has unexceptionable references as to his character and qualifications. Address Victor, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN MAN AS first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has two and ten years' City reference from former places. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A FRENCHman as waiter or useful man; is competent, very willing, and industrious; City or country. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE IMporting house, by a boy sixteen years old, who is a good penman, and who has a good knowledge of book-keeping; has very good references; resides with his mother. Address J. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

$70 PER MONTH PAID TO A SMART MAN IN every town to take orders for me. Send me reference and 50 cents for outfit. S. F. DAYTON, Printer, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y., Box No. 114.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work; must be a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Call at No. 110 East 61st st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

PRINTING.

100 BUSINESS CARDS SENT TO ANY ADdress for 25 cents. Address S. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,

GUARANTEED BY THE

Equitable Trust Company,

$1,000,000 CAPITAL!

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most

CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.

Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.

Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY,	ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN,	EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER,	JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN,	GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission

GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,

and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall St., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or their funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—**FOUR PER CENT.** ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,

LATE

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED
By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 46th st., on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 3 P. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and reopened Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1874.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1874, commencing at 12 o'clock, and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON. Secretary.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this bank for election of directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room on MONDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the board,

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 13 William st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1874.

By order. WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 Per Cent.

WATER LOAN BONDS.

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1882.

Interest April and October.

We offer a limited amount at **87 1-2** flat. As interest is accrued from Oct. 1, the present cost of the bond is but 85¾, netting the investor over 9¼ per cent. per annum.

$6,000,000 of the new second mortgage bonds are reserved by the Company to exchange for or pay this issue at its maturity.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT SINKING FUND

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

THE ROAD IS ENTIRELY COMPLETED, with full connections North and East, and its net earnings three times the interest on these bonds. In addition to thirty town sites of great value, the company owns **5,500,000** ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, well located, the sale of which, in addition to an annual sinking fund of two per cent. of the amount of bonds, is specially devoted to the purpose of paying said bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall St.

TO INVESTORS.

N. Y. City 7 per Cent. Stock
Due Dec. 1, 1896.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

DEAR SIR: FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST OUR Board have been anxious to abolish the distinction between the "Preferred" and "Common" Stock of this Company, as there were only two shares of Common Stock out, and it was no longer necessary that there should be two classes of Stock.

At the last meeting of the Stockholders held in Providence on the 30th of September, 1873, the following resolution was passed for the purpose of accomplishing this end, viz.:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to abolish the distinction between Common and Preferred Stock, and to cause the whole to be held as Common Stock in such manner as they may see fit.

And the Board in accordance with the above resolution, have caused a new form of certificate to be prepared, and at their last meeting, held Dec. 30, 1873, passed the following resolution, viz.:

On motion, *Resolved,* That the Board will adopt the certificate presented by the Treasurer for use of the Company after the 10th January proximo, and that a circular be issued and sent to each shareholder, requesting them to send in the certificates now held by them and to receive in lieu thereof the new form.

In accordance with the above, we beg to request you to send at your earliest convenience after 10th January, to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, Financial Agents, the certificates which you now hold, for exchange into certificates of the new form.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 13th day of January, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

$500 REWARD!—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, one certificate for $10,000 UNITED STATES 10-40 REGISTERED STOCK, No. 4,898, in name of the Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago, Ill.

Two certificates of 100 shares each of the TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD STOCK.

No. 9,002—100 shares, in name of Jameson, Smith & Cotting.

No. 7,603—100 shares, in name of Ham Bros.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer having been stopped. The above reward will be paid on their return to GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Jan. 2, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE, FOR its Sinking Fund, its mortgage bonds to the amount of $27,390—twenty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety dollars, in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th of January, instant, at 12 o'clock, M., when the same will be opened, and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF this company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the evening of SATURDAY, the 17th of January, and reopened on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of January.

JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., on and after the 15th January next, to stockholders of record, on the 27th inst., from which date to day of payment the transfer-books will be closed. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for sixty days.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

OFFICE OF
RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY.

The annual elections for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5TH AV., CORNER 23D ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 9 to 10 A. M.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

The great number of frauds committed by raising the amounts of checks and other vouchers of value by removing the original writing and filling in larger sums, has suggested the necessity of some means of preventing such consequences.

THE NATIONAL SAFETY PAPER has been thoroughly tested by eminent chemists and experts, and pronounced A PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FRAUDULENT ALTERATIONS.

For checks, drafts, notes, exchanges, certificates of deposit, letters of credit, bonds, legal documents, and all written evidences of value, this invention affords a protection that cannot be overestimated.

This paper is manufactured only by
CAMPBELL, HALL & CO.,
Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau st., New-York,
and for sale by all leading stationers.

VIRGINIA PAST DUE COUPONS BOUGHT. Also Tennessee past due Bonds and Coupons funded into the new Funding Bonds, by

JOHN B. MANNING,
Member New-York Stock Exchange,
No. 5 New-st.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 347 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Fairchance Iron Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of said company at Fairchance, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. IRVIN, Jr., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

No. 61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE BUSINESS of this office will be merged in "THE CORBIN BANKING COMPANY," as per card below.

A. CORBIN.

The Corbin Banking Company

Has this day been formed for the transaction of a general banking business.

OFFICES: No. 61 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 11 SEARS BUILDING, Boston.

Austin Corbin, President,	J. B. Upham, Vice President,
Gilman S. Moulton, Cashier,	F. A. Osborn, Treasurer,
New-York.	Boston.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Metaline Company, and the Foreign Metaline Company will be held at the offices of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. JOSEPH BELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

44TH DIVIDEND

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

Office of Relief Fire Insurance Co.,

NO. 149 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

JAN. 8, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, 6th January, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., and also an Extra Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., to cover the passing of the regular dividend of January, 1873, both payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 201 BROADWAY.

Capital Stock	$500,000	
Cash Value of Assets		$1,308,224
Total Liabilities		82,302
Net Assets		$1,225,922

A semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand.

HENRY A. HOWE, Pres't.
JAN. 3, 1874. P. NOTMAN, V. P. and Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE

People's Fire Ins. Co.,

NOS. 393 AND 395 CANAL ST.

CAPITAL	$150,000 00
SURPLUS	143,019 94

NEW YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

LORILLARD
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL	$300,000
CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1874	422,180

NO UNPAID LOSSES.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 11 WALL ST.

CAPITAL	$150,000 00
SURPLUS	155,269 68
ASSETS	305,269 68

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., also an extra dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20, 1873, to Jan. 2, 1874, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 BROADWAY,
Jan. 5, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BUTLER,
Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash capital	$200,000 00
Net assets 1st January, 1874	379,644 13

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY,
Dec. 24, 1873.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in gold on and after the 1st of January next at this office; for the convenience of holders of coupons in Boston and vicinity, at Messrs. Tower, Giddings & Co., of that city; in Baltimore, at Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and in Europe at London and County Bank, London, England.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of January next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th of January. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1874.

The tranfer-books will be closed after the 10th, until the 21st of January. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock and reserved fund, and a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, are payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AN INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto, on and after Jan. 20, 1874. JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
Jan. 8, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand at the New-York office of this Company, No. 184 Broadway. WM. A. SCOTT, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

(INCORPORATED 1838.)

NATIONAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
GROSS SURPLUS	122,096 43
GROSS ASSETS	$322,096 43

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

A Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. is now payable at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall st.

HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 130 BROADWAY.

M. F. HODGES, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Vice President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	132,101
TOTAL ASSETS	$332,101

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. is this day declared payable on demand. OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the stock of this company has been declared for the quarter ending Dec. 31, payable at the office of the company, No. 34 New st., on the 10th day of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 7th day of January, and be reopened on the 12th day of January next. HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

STRAITSVILLE CANNEL COAL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The coupons of this company due Jan. 15 will be paid on and after that date, at the Murray Hill Bank, New-York.

JOS. A. HULEN, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. (Established 1787,)
OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both payable on and after Jan. 15, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

40TH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

The MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand at their office, No. 48 Wall st.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 214 BROADWAY.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on and after Jan. 12, 1874.

LOUIS P. BAYARD, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th instant. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 5, 1874.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., payable on demand.

W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western Railway Extension first mortgage coupons, due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after 2d proximo, at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st. B. E. SMITH, President.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND Western Railway second mortgage coupons, due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after 2d prox., at the Banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st.

B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 10th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

The following persons are among the

TRUSTEES:
Washington, D. C.
Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

☞ *Send for circular.*

N. B.—The usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on and after Jan. 22, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

EAST RIVER

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 3 CHAMBERS ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

FIFTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of January next on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1874.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7. WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

29TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 19, 1874. Interest, if not withdrawn, will be credited the account, and bear interest same as an original deposit. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

N. J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Also, an extra interest of the same amount, payable on and after MONDAY, 19th inst.

WM. H. MACY, President.

JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 6TH AV., CORNER 12TH ST.

INTEREST BEGINS THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK

NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH ST.

Six Per Cent. Interest Paid on Sums of $5 to $2,000.

Sums Over $2,000 Five Per Cent.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1874, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, 1874.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

FORTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-sixth Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1874, payable on and after the third Monday of the month.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JANUARY interest for 1874.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1874, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and all sums over $500 at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, entitled thereto. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE ordered that an interest dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874. Interest not drawn will be added to principal.

HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary. C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest as from Jan. 1.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,

Corner Park place and Greenwich st.

Deposits from 10 cents to $10,000 received. The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable Jan. 19, 1874.

Money deposited on or before that date will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary. S. BROADWELL, President.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED until Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of January, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Six per Cent. interest, commencing the first of each month. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Assets, $3,045,138 65. Surplus, $261,919 14.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND Bonds, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of James A. H. Cornell, Francis T. Luqueer, and Theophilus A. Brouwer, Executors of the estate of James Suydam, deceased.

$1,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, first mortgage 7 per cent. bond, due 1877.

$1,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1884.

$5,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1891, $1,000 each.

$10,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each.

$2,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each.

$500 Morris and Essex Railroad Company second mortgage 7 per cent. bond.

$3,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each.

$2,000 City of Louisville, Ky., 7 per cent. bonds, issued in aid of Paducah Railroad, $1,000 each.

140 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each.

100 shares United States Life Insurance Company, $50 each.

$750 United States Life Insurance Company Scrip.

42 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each.

177 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank, $50 each.

46 shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.

80 shares Adriatic Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.

100 shares Safe Deposit Company, of New-York, $25 each.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

BY D. W. IVES, SALES-ROOMS NO. 108 LIBERty st. and No. 111 Cedar st.—Will sell at No. 207 Fulton st., TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M., in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, of New-York, 2,504 Chromos—"Old Oaken Bucket," "Home, Sweet Home," "Captive Child," "Wet Sheet and Flowing Sea." H. SCOTT, Receiver.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, FRIDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, within their store, Valencia Oranges and Palermo Oranges, ex steam-ship Nevada, landing on Pier No. 46 North River. Malaga Lemons landing.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1874, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for additions to the steam-heating apparatus in Grammar School No. 40, in East 23d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.

The names of parties offering proposals must be indorsed on the outside of the envelopes containing the proposals.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

JOHN F. TROW,
FRANCIS H. WEEKS,
ANDREW WARNER,
JOSEPH K. O'BRIEN,
HENRY S. TERBELL,
Board of School Trustees, Eighteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope, "Bid for Supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, 12th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, in such quanties and at such times as may be required by the Department, subject to the usual inspection, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

1,500 tons of Steamer Coal.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

GEO. F. CUTTER,
Pay Director, United States Navy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorydyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 7	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 14	Hecla, Saturday, Jan. 10
*Russia, Wedn'day, Jan. 21	Olympus, Saturday, Jan. 17
*Java, Wednesday, Jan. 28	Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 24
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 31

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC.........SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.........SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.........Saturday, Jan. 10, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, Jan. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Jan. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

ARRAGON, WESTERN.........Wednesday, Feb. 4
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.........Saturday, Feb. 21
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage, apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada.Sat., Jan. 10, 10 A. M. | Greece.Sat., Jan. 24, 10 A. M.
Egypt.Sat., Jan. 17, 3 P. M. | Italy...Sat., Jan. 31, 3 P. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Jan. 8, 1874, COLON, Capt. CONNER, passengers and freight.

Jan. 17, 1874, CITY OF PANAMA, (new,) ——, freight only.

Jan. 24, 1874, ACAPULCO, Capt. GRAY, passengers and freight.

Feb. 7, 1874, RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, freight only.

Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.

Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.

For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.........LACHESNEZ..Saturday, Jan. 10
PEREIRE.........DAURE.....Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE.........ROUSSAN...Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE.........LEMARIE...Saturday, Feb. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.........$125 | Second cabin.........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.........Jan. 13, 1:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.........Jan. 20, 7:15 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE.........Jan. 27, 1:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.........Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.........Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.........Jan. 17,

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,

every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).........Jan. 10
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).........Jan. 15
CUBA, (Havana direct).........Jan. 17
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).........Jan. 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).........Jan. 29

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 86 SOUTH ST.

Drafts available in all parts of England and Ireland, and passage tickets by steam-ship or sailing packet, issued at lowest rates.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

DELTA.........Dec. 13
ANDES, (chartered,).........Jan. 24
GLAMORGAN.........Feb. 7
PEMBROKE.........March 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.........$55 currency
Steerage.........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, Jan. 10.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. I. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Jan. 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH.........Jan. 9.
CLARIBEL.........Jan. 30.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA.........Jan. 13.
ATLAS.........Jan. 30.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Jan. 13.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Jan. 20.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 27.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States Mail steam-ship Tybee, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, with dispatch. Bills of Exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 4:38 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.

JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT ROBINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Robert Robinson, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. DECKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William H. Decker, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS CIRKER, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Morris Cirker, of County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.

Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—In the matter of D. H. LEVETT & CO.—In Bankruptcy.—By the Register, Jan. 5, 1874.—A petition for the annulment of the adjudication in said matter having been presented, alleging a settlement with all of the creditors, it is ordered that the first meeting of creditors be adjourned to Jan. 12, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Register's office, No. 131 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, at which time and place any person interested may show cause why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. J. MASON, Register in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN RIORDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Riorden, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the —th day of January, A. D. 1874.

ja9-1aw3wF* THOMAS B. WHITNEY, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 20th day of September, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of BERNARD ARONSON, bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
j9-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 13th day of September, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN T. RICEMAN, bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja9-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 24th day of September, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of NATHANIEL R. STOUT, bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja9-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 24th day of September, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM MILLS, surviving partner, &c., bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja9-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 23d day of September, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the MARKET SAVINGS BANK, bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja9-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC TEBRICH, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order of the court in the above entitled matter to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction the personal property of the said Isaac Tebrich, bankrupt, consisting of a stock of cigars, fixtures, &c., at the store, No. 561 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, Jan. 10, by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers.—Dated Jan. 7, 1874.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, Southern District of New-York.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, *during this* Financial Crisis *and the* HOLIDAYS, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

BURDETT ORGANS.—THE NE PLUS ULTRA of reed instruments. Unsurpassed in tone. Elegant new cases. When you buy, be sure and get the best. BILLINGS & WHEELOCK, General Agents, No. 14 East 14th st. Cabinet Organs of other manufacture at panic prices, $40 and upward.

LIGHTE & ERNST, SOLE SUCCESSORS TO Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, would respectfully invite attention to their splendid stock of Piano-fortes, which they offer for sale throughout the holidays at greatly reduced prices for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 150 4th av.)

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WANTED—DOCTOR'S HORSE, COUPE, HARness, and buggy, first class, in exchange for real estate in Elizabeth, N. J. Address PHYSICIAN, No. 440 West 23d st.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,
Broadway, corner 29th st., New-York,
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

Rooms, en suite for families, handsomely furnished. The cuisine unsurpassed; baths and superior laundry. Single rooms, with board, $21 to $25 per week. The hotel has recently been enlarged and refurnished at great expense, making it, altogether, a desirable and beautiful home. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

MRS. CROMMELIN,
No. 33 East 22d st.,

Offers a suite of handsomely-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 58 WEST 19TH ST.

A gentleman and wife, and gentleman or small family can have rooms and board at the above address; reference.

NO. 19 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, near the Square.—To let, a suite of very richly and newly furnished rooms on second floor; also two furnished rooms for single gentlemen on third floor; breakfast if required. References exchanged.

NO. 110 MACDOUGAL ST., NEAR BLEECKER, furnished rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping, to let to respectable small families; also, rooms suitable for a physician.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET parlor and second floor, private table only; fourth floor, without board; house 25x65, furnished; all conveniences.

NEWLY-FURNISHED SINGLE ROOMS to let to gentlemen, without board, in private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

WEST 23D ST., NO. 412—PLEASANT LOCAtion, elegant rooms, good table, moderate terms; 23d st. cars, stages, and Elevated Railway at hand. Call or address SOUTHERNER.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished double and single rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; strictly first-class house and table; references.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.—PARLOR AND BEDroom; also alcove-room; first-class board; gentlemen and wives, or gentlemen. No. 200 West 23d st.

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

SECOND FLOOR, FOUR LIGHT ROOMS, with private table and attendance if desired; location, 5th av. and 34th st., near 5th av. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 538 6th av.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.,

Between Broadway and 4th av.—Very desirable rooms, with good board, at moderate rates.

IRVING PLACE (No. 86,) OPPOSITE GRAMERCY Park; handsome rooms, en suite or single, with board; reference.

BOARD, WITH HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS on second and third floor; table liberal; terms moderate; references given and required. 41 West 16th st.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE OR separately; board or private table; also front hall room, (sunny.) No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND ALCOVE AND hall room, third floor front, with board; references. No. 30 East 35th st.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.,

Second story, back room, to let with first-class board; references required.

NO. 22 EAST 47TH ST.—A SUITE OF THREE bright, sunny rooms on third floor, with private table, very reasonable.

NEWLY-FURNISHED LARGE AND SMALL rooms, with full or partial board, may be obtained at No. 19 Great Jones st.

CRITTENDEN HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 26TH st., on the American or European plan; fine suits and single rooms at reduced prices.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—SUPERIOR ACCOMOdations, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home.

BOARD WANTED.

A GERMAN LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching German and French, desires board in a refined American family in exchange for instruction, or would receive private pupils. Refers to Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

WANTED.—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom, without board, by a married couple, at a moderate rent; if suited, would be permanent; a house in the vicinity of Union square, occupied by the owner, would be preferred. Address D., Box No. 713 Post-office.

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE of three or four rooms, with bath, closets, &c., and first-class private table, for gentleman, wife, nurse, and child, (three years old.) Address, with lowest price and full particulars, H. J. R., Post Office Box No. 2,322.

WANTED — PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, WITH breakfast only, by a gentleman, in a private family where there are no other boarders, between 23d and 36th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address E. H., P. O. Box No. 3,851.

WANTED—BOARD AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR three adults for the year. Address, stating terms, location, and full particulars, E. P. R., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE limited partnership of CHARLES E. FORD & CO. The limited partnership composed of CHARLES E. FORD and ANDREW J. DUNN as general partners, and BENJAMIN F. HUNTTING as special partner, heretofore formed for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, and other securities on commission, in the City of New-York, for the term of one year, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1873, and terminating on the 30th day of April, 1874, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and such dissolution takes effect Jan. 1, 1874.

CHARLES E. FORD, } General Partners.
ANDREW J. DUNN, }
BENJAMIN F. HUNTTING, Special Partner.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership of PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & BLAKE is dissolved this day in London.

The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON, and are established at No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON. They solicit a general connection for business with their American friends. The London house have no interest or responsibilities in the BOSTON or NEW-YORK HOUSES.

STANTON BLAKE.
EDWARD LANGLEY.
FRANCIS BARRON BLAKE.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of Boston.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of PINCHOT, BRUEN & HOBART, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

EDGAR PINCHOT,
ALBERT BRUEN,
CHAS. H. HOBART.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BRUEN & HOBART. The affairs of the late firm will be settled and the business continued by the undersigned at the old stand, No. 214 Fulton st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874. ALBERT BRUEN,
CHAS. H. HOBART.

CORRECTED NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE LIMited partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of OSBORN & CHAPIN, has expired this day by its own limitation. Mr. C. J. Osborn, Mr. E. S. Chapin, or Mr. J. W. George has power to sign in liquidation.

CHARLES J. OSBORN,
E. S. CHAPIN,
J. W. GEORGE,
General Partners.
JAY GOULD,
Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

No. 48 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMed a copartnership under the firm name of MEEKER, WORDEN & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking business.

WILLIAM B. MEEKER,
Late Cashier Bank of New-York.
DANIEL T. WORDEN,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES H. LEVERICH,
Member New-York Gold Exchange.

FREDERIC A. POTTS WILL CONTINUE the wholesale coal commission business at No. 110 Broadway, New-York, offering for sale the Old Company, Lehigh, (Summit Hill,) Room Run, and Plymouth, Wyoming, (Red Ash,) coals; also, the well-known Baltimore Vein Wilkesbarre coal.

FREDERIC A. POTTS,
No. 110 Broadway, New-York,
Metropolitan Bank Building.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A.—THE OLD ORIGINAL JACOBS, BEING about retiring, are desirous of disposing of their old-established and well-known Jewelry and Musical Instrument business. The stock, fixtures, good-will, &c., can be purchased at a great bargain. Apply at the Old Stand, No. 118 Chatham st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PARTY WITH A cash capital of $5,000 in a malleable and gray iron foundry within thirty minutes of New-York, by a practical foundry man with an established business. Address D. D., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE, WITH a moderate capital, capable in book-keeping, accustomed to trust, responsibility and business management, wishes salaried financial position. Address B., No. 21 Cranberry st., Brooklyn.

SOAP STONE.—A VALUABLE QUARRY OF THE finest quality for sale cheap for cash. Address S. S., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.

Proprietor.........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........Mr. A. M. PALMER

FIFTH WEEK AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of Mr. Boucicault's new play,

LED ASTRAY.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part:

Miss Rose Eytinge,
Miss Emily Mestayer,
Mrs. Marie Wilkins,
Miss Kate Claxton,
Miss Eliza Weathersby,
Miss Kate Holland,
Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.,
Mr McKee Rankin,
Mr. Stuart Robson,
Mr. H. W. Montgomery,
Mr. Claude Burroughs,
Mr. W. H. Wilder,
Mr. W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, JAN. 10, AT 1:30,
FIFTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*.

The Last and Only Lecture by THOS. NAST

IN NEW-YORK,
WILL BE GIVEN AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
Corner 23d st. and 4th av.,

On Saturday Eve., Jan. 10, '74,

With DRAWINGS made in presence of the audience.

Tickets $1, with reserved seats. For sale at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; Gilsey House; Scribner & Co., No. 654 Broadway; Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the door.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL
CHARITY BALL,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL,
WILL BE GIVEN
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THURSDAY, FEB. 5. 1874,
UNDER THE USUAL MANAGEMENT.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

MEMBERS' COURSE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9,
Col. E. C. BOUDINOT, of the Cherokee Nation,
the famous orator,
Will deliver his great lecture on
THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Col. BOUDINOT is one of the most polished, eloquent and instructive speakers of the day, and he treats of the rights and wrongs of the Red Man; rousing indignation, imparting instruction and exciting hope and effort.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.

Wieniawski-Maurel.

GRAND CLASSICAL AND POPULAR CONCERTS.
THIRD AND LAST GRAND CONCERT,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.
Miss JENNIE BULL,
Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER,
The great Pianiste, her first appearance in New-York,
M. LEON REMBIELINSKI, and other artists.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Seats at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the hall.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS' MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 10, AT 2,

THEODORE THOMAS'

LAST GRAND MATINEE,

when the programme will contain, in compliance with numerous requests,

RAFF'S NEW SYMPHONY, LENORE,

which was received with the greatest enthusiasm on its first production at the Second Symphony Concert.

ADMISSION TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH.

RESERVED SEATS, FIFTY CENTS EXTRA, can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall, at No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., NEAR B'WAY.
THE PICCANINNIES FROM LONDON.

Every afternoon at 3, and evening at 8, for this week only, vocal and instrumental music, mirth, dancing, and burlesque opera by a troupe of the smallest artists in the world, varying in height from thirty to forty-five inches. Don't fail to see the little people. Two hours of fun and constant amusement. Admission, 50c.; children, half price. Reserved seats, 25c. extra. Box-office open from 8 A. M. Raphael De Solla, Manager, late of Theatre Royal, Haymarket, London.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
(Next door to Delmonico's.)
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

THIS SELECT AND POPULAR MUSIC SCHOOL is open DAY and EVENING for private and class instruction in all branches of music and foreign languages, by the most eminent Professors, at moderate prices.

Pupils may begin at any time, the quarter commencing from date of entrance.

Subscription-books open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Cercle Francais De L'Harmonie.
ANNUAL MASKED AND FANCY DRESS BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, JAN. 15.

Tickets and Boxes at Bullman's, No. 114; P. Rontey's, No. 713, and A. Flauraud's, No. 487 Broadway, up stairs; Pond's Music Store, No. 39 Union square, and No. 38 Clinton place.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR the People, in the Great Hall, at 8 P. M.—SATURDAY, Jan. 10, the lecture will be delivered by Prof. Edward S. Morse, of Bowdoin College, Maine, on "Articulates," being the third of a series of four on NATURAL HISTORY.

Tickets can be procured gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at the book stores of Brentano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

FREE LECTURE.—GEO. P. QUACKINBOS, LL. D., will lecture before St. Mark's Literary and Social Union, in the lecture-room, in the rear of the church, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Magic."

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—JOHN M. WOLCOTT, plaintiff, against C. O. CROSBY, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and sixty-six 65-100 dollars, with interest on the sum of five hundred and twenty-five dollars from the 3d day of October, 1873, and interest on the sum of five hundred and forty-one 65-100 dollars, with interest from the 3d day of December, 1873, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1873.

JAS. K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 62 Wall street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, on the 7th day of January, 1874.

JAS. K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ja9-1aw6wF* No. 62 Wall street, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—KINGS County.—HARVEY B. STREETER and GRISWOLD DENISON, plaintiffs, against ROBERT SHANNON, Thomas Whittaker, William Metcalf and Ann Hughes, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office, Brooklyn, Kings County, aforesaid, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1873.

JAS. K. AVERILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
d12-1aw6wF* No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS and tiling, wainscoting, counters, furniture slabs, &c. Slabs for plumbers a specialty. Improved diamond-cutting machine in operation at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

REMOVAL.

WM. H. GAWTRY & CO.

have removed to No. 459 Broome st., three doors from Mercer st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

514

BROADWAY.

Mr. JOSH HART---Sole Proprietor

All the mammoth troupe in a pleasing bill.

THE SCALPERS; OR, LIFE ON THE PLAINS.

A TRIBE OF REAL INDIANS.

Mr. FRANK CONVERSE, the master Banjoist of the world. Mr. JAMES McKEE, R. M. CARROLL, Miss JOSEPHINE WALBY, Miss JENNIE YEAMENS, Miss KITTY O'NEIL, Mrs. JOHN WILD, FRANK KERNS, CHAS. WHITE, JOHN WILD, Miss KATE O'CONNER, WM. NOONAN, and Miss ALICE BATEMAN, and others, every night and WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

EXTRA NOTICE.

MONDAY NEXT, Jan. 12,

First week of the following artists:

Mlle. MARIE ZOE,

This lady will appear in the beautiful drama, THE WIZARD SKIFF.

First week of

THE ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS,
The Lancashire dancer,

and reappearance of the favorites,

HARRIGAN AND HART,

in their original sketch, the

MULLIGAN GUARDS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

POPULAR PRICES.

Balcony, $1; Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Gallery, 25 cts.

LAST WEEK OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU as KIT, or the ARKANSAS TRAVELER!!

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1874,

Mrs. J. B. BOOTH

will make her first appearance at this theatre in Adolphe Belot's new play entitled

LA FEMME DE FEU,

which has been several weeks in active preparation, and which will be produced with new and appropriate scenery, properties, a POWERFUL CAST, and with NEW AND ENTIRELY ORIGINAL EFFECTS!!!

Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

GABRIEL	Opens 7:15. Curtain rises 8 o'clock.	GRUB
GABRIEL	Favorite Family Resort. Last nights of the pleasing gro-	GRUB
GABRIEL	tesque musical imagination, THE GOBLINS THAT STOLE THE SEX-	GRUB
GABRIEL	TON, with the wonderful Majilton-Raynors, beautiful Boushell, elegant	GRUB
GABRIEL	Nelsons, marvelous Austins. SATURDAY MATINEE, 2 o'clock. JAN. 19,	GRUB
GABRIEL	will open a grand season of vaudeville novelties, comprising specialty artists	GRUB
GABRIEL	in every variety, affording entertainments of the high order and rare ex-	GRUB
GABRIEL	cellence for which this popular family theatre is famed.	GRUB

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.

VOKES.	Th	VOKES.
VOKES.	BELLES	VOKES.
VOKES.	of the	VOKES.
	KITCHEN.	

Preceded by the nonsensical absurdity,

ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.

H. GRAU, Manager.

FRIDAY, Jan. 9, THIRD TIME

Richard Wagner's master work,

LOHENGRIN, Grand Opera, in three acts.

Mme. Louise Lichtmay, Elsa; Clara Perl, Orkud; Pflueger, Lohengrin; Vierling, Telramund; Weinlich, King Heinrich; Blums, Heerufer. Carl Schramm, Conductor. Increased Chorus and Orchestra of forty-five performers. Entirely new and brilliant costumes and scenery.

SUNDAY, Jan. 11, GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.

ELEVENTH WEEK OF MR. LESTER WALLACK IN THE COMEDY SERIES.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

ALSO SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30

will be repeated Mr. Dion Boucicault's new legitimate comedy in five acts, entitled

A MAN OF HONOR.

All the principal members of the company.

Scenery and appointments entirely new.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY.

EVENING AT 8,	AFTERNOON AT 2,
The Great Drama,	A HUSBAND TO ORDER,
THE STREETS OF	and Drama,
NEW-YORK.	GIANT OF THE CAVE.

BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING, WITH ABOVE:

The renowned Ventriloquist, Mr. ALEX. DAVIS.

The American Songstress, Miss JENNIE ENGEL.

The Song and Dance Artist, Mr. JOHNNY PALMER.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

WALLACE'S SATURDAY EVENING HOPS.

SIXTH NIGHT.

FERRERO'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
(Tammany Building,)
East 14th st.

JAN. 10, 1874—Commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M.

"On with the dance."

GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

MR. R. A. PROCTOR.—BROOKLYN.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. R. A. PROCTOR, F. R. S., will give his course of six LECTURES in ASTRONOMY, in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, on the EVENINGS of Jan. 9, 12, 13, 16, 23, and Feb. 11. Course ticket, with reserved seat, $3. For sale at the Brooklyn Mercantile Library, Montague st., opposite Academy of Music.

GILMORE'S
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 10,
ARMORY, 14th st., near 6th av.

Admission, 50 cents. Concert at 8 o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, JAN. 9, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.—AN AMATEUR owning an elaborate set parlor scenery, will receive few more young men to select gentlemen's club; will instruct novices gratuitously. Address for two days MADISON AV., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

MEETINGS.

NORTHERN DISPENSARY, NEW-YORK, January, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIbers to the Northern Dispensary will be held THIS EVENING, 9th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the institution, intersection of Christopher st. and Waverley place. Hon. Andrew H. Green will preside.

The report for the past year will be submitted, and a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year will be elected.

Members are cordially invited to attend.

J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON LABAYEN Y ARANZABE, late of the City of Matanzas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION ARANZABE,
Administratrix with the will annexed.

d19-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. VAN RENSSELAER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of July, 1873.

ALBON P. MAN, }
JOHN ERVING, } Executors.
au1-1aw6m WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PRIESTLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William Bruorton, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of November, 1873. DEBORAH PRIESTLEY,

n14-1aw6mF* Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH M. M. WHITE, late of the City, County, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1873.

LAURA CORDELIA KNAPP POMEROY,
CAROLINE PIERCE,
d12-1aw6mF Executrices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS BONARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 100 East Twenty-second-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of June, 1873. HENRY BERGH, Executor.

au1-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVE RACLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, No. 92 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1873.

o17-1aw6mF* ELISE RACLE Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. MENNERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 114 East [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of October, 1873.

o24-1aw6mF [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE COLOSSEUM

Broadway, 35th and 36th sts.,
NEW-YORK.

The management has the pleasure of announcing the completion of this immense and costly iron structure, erected for the express purpose of inaugurating in New-York

A NATIONAL EXPOSITION,

to be formally opened to the public

SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1874.

The displays of the coming week will comprise the world-renowned

CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY.

PAINTED BY E. T. PARRIS,

in 1828, from sketches by Thomas Horner, Covering 40,000 square feet, for forty years the wonder and admiration of artists and critics, and has been visited by more than 10,000,000 of persons. It is a view of Old London, from

The Dome of St. Paul's Cathedral,

Comprising an area of 130 miles, so vividly and absolutely accurate, that, with a telescope, objects seven miles distant may be distinctly recognized.

The OLD BOW BELLS CHIMES are introduced.

In the Evening,

THE MORE MODERN AND STARTLINGLY BEAUTIFUL

Cyclorama of Paris by Night.

Painted by DANSON & SONS in 1848.

In this Chef D'Œuvre of Modern Art the delightful illusion of the brilliantly-illuminated city, with the exquisite effects of moonlight and starlight, are indescribable.

The Polytechnic Promenade,

300 feet long and 30 feet wide.

Rendered agreeable by musical recitations of the COLOSSEUM BAND. In the alcoves will be presented a series of constantly-changing novelties, and among which are musical marvels, industrial curiosities, mechanical wonders, and optical illusions, comprising the mysterious

SPIRIT FLAME,

THE SPHINX,
THE WONDER MIRROR SPEAKING PORTRAITS.

Modeling, Glass Engraving, Telegraphing, Electro-Magnetic Apparatus, &c., &c., &c., in the

LECTORIUM.

Prof. TOBIN, late Secretary of the London Polytechnic, will present familiar lectures on Popular Science, illustrated by complete and costly apparatus. The programme of the week includes a pleasing lecture on

THE ILLUSIONS AND DELUSIONS OF SCIENCE,

Introducing

THE PROTEAN CABINET.

THE DISSOLVING STATUE.

An ELEVATOR, by Otis Bros., conveys visitors to the Tower every five minutes.

THE PANOPTICON,

on the Turret, will afford a magnificent moving Polyorama of New-York and vicinity.

A LIGHTNING FLASH

each evening from the Tower will announce to citizens 8 o'clock P. M., by Washington mean time.

THE WHISPERING ALCOVES.

Entertainments are under the direction of Prof. TOBIN.

Admission to Colosseum, including the numerous attractions of the Promenade and Lectorium, 50 cents; admission to Cycloramas, 25 cents; reserved seats in Lectorium, 25 cents.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

MAN AND WIFE.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

MAN AND WIFE.	MAN AND WIFE, with its MAGNIFICENT STAGE SETTINGS and MOST COMPLETE CAST, including Messrs. Harkins, Clarke, Lewis, Davidge, Parkes, Fawcett, Devere; Misses Ada Dyas, Fanny Davenport, Sara Jewett, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Alice Grey, Nellie Mortimer, Nina Varian.

MAN AND WIFE MATINEE
Saturday, at 1:30.

*** SATURDAY NIGHT, Jan. 10, after elaborate and costly preparation, will positively be produced Mr. BRONSON HOWARD'S great local comedy,

SARATOGA.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.

Corner 8th av. and 23d st.

PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.

A MATINEE is given at this establishment every SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

THIS FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 9,
FIFTIETH NIGHT
of the entirely new
Grand Spectacular Comic Trick Panoramic Pantomime,

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!!!

Which abounds with mirthful characteristics, and is enjoyed alike by adult and child. The famed MARTEN FAMILY, Herr LIND, the Stockholm Wonder, the beautiful RIGL SISTERS, the JACKLEY TROUPE, and other renowned specialty artists, contribute toward making this the

LEADING HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT!

M. G. L. FOX, the American Grimaldi, as HUMPTY DUMPTY.

22D INFANTRY, N. G. S. N. Y.,

RECEPTION,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Monday Evening, Jan. 12, 1874.

BOXES may be obtained of

Capt. T. TATE, JR., No. 854 Broadway.
Sergt. T. L. MILLER, No. 1,125 Broadway.
H. E. JONES, No. 162 Broadway.

LECTURE.

A poetical, comical, allegorical, and philosophical lecture on the

HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT,

with the disclosure of a great secret of SOLOMON'S TEMPLE, will be delivered by A. J. REQUIER, Esq., FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock.

at the Church of the New-Jerusalem, 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.

Tickets, 75 cents, can be had at No. 20 Cooper Union, and at the door on the night of the lecture.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 12.

JOHN BROUGHAM.

Recitations from his own writings.

Tickets at the Library and No. 114 Broadway.

THE PILGRIM.

FREE!!!

Every evening at 8. During this the "World's Week of Prayer," children charged 15 cents each, and liberal collection expected.

On and after Monday regular prices resumed.

BAIN HALL,
Great Jones st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.

For circulars address

E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE removed to No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 28th st. Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., taught practically. Apply for particulars day or evening.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE—SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Iselin, (Uniontown Station,) N. J. Term commences Sept. 24, ends June 20. For circular, address Mrs. L. H. MATHEWS & Mrs. M. E. BAEBLER, as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

LATIN, GREEK, GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGlish to Germans; preparation for colleges; terms easy; No. 135 West 26th st. Dr. GEO. ERDMANN.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

$250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

WEST-SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 23D ST., corner 6th av. Day and evening. Please call.

TEACHERS.

A FOREIGN LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT to teach first-class music, singing, English, French, German, Italian, drawing, and a thorough education. Address M. S., care of F. W. Christern, No. 77 University place.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER would devote one or two hours each day to private pupils. Recommendations given and required. Address Formal Teacher, West-side Times Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

MATT. BRENNAN IN JAIL.

WHAT IT HAS COST HIM TO LET GENET ESCAPE.

THE CONTEMPT CASE FINALLY DECIDED—JUDGE DANIELS SENDS THE EX-SHERIFF AND HIS DEPUTY TO JAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Daniels, Matthew T. Brennan, Ex-Sheriff, and Wm. H. Shields, his Deputy, were brought up for contempt in connection with the escape from their custody of Harry Genet. The District Attorney conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. Burrill and Vanderpoel appeared for the defendants.

Mr. John E. Burrill, on the part of the defendants, read a statement made by Deputy Sheriff Shields, detailing the manner in which he was intrusted with the custody of Genet, believing that he held him under the same instructions by which he held him for several days before. He stated that when he was in the office of United States District Attorney Bliss, Sheriff Brennan himself came in and presented the letter he had received from District Attorney Phelps. Genet became greatly excited, and loudly asked what they would next get up about him. The affidavits of Shields and Mr. Stevens were made chiefly with a view to show that no new commitment had been issued to the Sheriff. Affidavits were also made by the counsel for Genet, Messrs. Beach and Waterbury, but they did not contain any point beyond what has been already published.

To controvert these affidavits Assistant District Attorney Allen made an affidavit to the effect that he distinctly drew the attention of Deputy Sheriff Shields to the fact that this was a commitment to the City Prison, and that previous to this case he never knew an instance of a Deputy Sheriff taking charge of a convicted prisoner.

Mr. Burrill also read the letter of District Attorney Phelps to Sheriff Brennan, and claimed that the Sheriff was not charged with any offense whatever in respect to the execution of this so-called commitment. In the first place, it was not directed to the Sheriff, and in the second place, it was not delivered to the Sheriff or received by him, and never passed through his office. That appeared by the affidavit of the Sheriff and Under Sheriff, and also by the statement of Shields, who said that the commitment was handed to him by Mr. Valentine, the Clerk of the Court, and he then had possession of the person of Genet. In undertaking this act, Shields did not represent the Sheriff, and the Sheriff was not bound in any way by his conduct. Under the laws relating to the City of New-York, the Sheriff was not charged with the custody or control of criminals until after judgment, and in such case the duty of the Sheriff in respect to persons so convicted and sentenced was restricted and limited to the removal of prisoners to prison outside the City limits, or, in other words, so far as regarded criminals convicted, and before sentence, the Sheriff, under the law, had no control in respect to them. He had not the charge or custody of the jail, nor was he charged by the statute with the duty of conveying persons to prison, except outside the City limits. The difficulty in this case had probably arisen from the peculiarity of the laws themselves. There was only one general provision in the Revised Statutes applicable to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, and that was the second revised statute, page 739, and it would be found, on looking at this, that it applied only to the execution of sentence. He had not the charge of the City Prison, or of the Penitentiary, or any place in which criminals were confined, and the only duty devolving upon him was in respect to the conveying of prisoners outside of the City. The statutes relating to this subject extended from 1813 to 1860. The act of 1813 declared that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty should appoint five freeholders, who would be Commissioners of Alms-houses and Bridewell's, and empowered to make such regulations as they deemed necessary. The next act was the act of April 15, 1814, denominating the Penitentiary, which should be known as one of the jails of the City and County of New-York, under the control of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty. By the laws of 1824 it was made a house of detention for the confinement of persons for civil processes, and called a City Prison. Matters thus continued until the year 1849, when the body known as the Board of Governors was created. This was an act to provide for the Department Alms-house and Penitentiary and other City prisons, except the Sheriff's Jail in Elm street and the House of Refuge, the former of which was placed under the exclusive control of the Board of Governors. From 1814 to the present hour the Sheriff never had charge or control of a criminal, and he claimed, as a matter of law and custom, that prisoners were brought to and from the court by one of the prison wardens.

District Attorney Phelps authoritatively asserted that in every instance the prisoners were removed to and from the prison by Deputy Sheriffs.

Mr. Burrill contended that the Sheriff was never empowered to take possession of prisoners in this City, and that there was no charge of willful neglect and disobedience of the order of the court, whatever might be said in regard to the question of indiscretion or prudence.

District Attorney Phelps observed that it was self-evident that the commitment was made out in the usual manner, and the only course that should have been adopted by the Sheriff was the immediate lodgment of the prisoner in prison. Shields, well known in that court, assumed the position of Sheriff on the day of Genet's conviction, and to him was intrusted the care of seeing him in prison. It was a matter of daily observation that prisoners were brought to and from the court in custody of the Sheriff's deputies, and in this instance Shields assumed the responsibility of the prisoner's safe keeping, and the circumstances under which Genet effected his escape were well known. He claimed that the contempt of court for which the defendant was called upon to answer was too manifest to admit of a doubt.

Judge Daniels, in passing upon the question, remarked that had he known of the existence of the practice referred to he would have broken it up at once. The order of the court was very plain; it simply directed that Genet should be committed to the custody of the Warden of the prison, City of New-York. There was no other direction, and no other intimation to the officer as to what his duty was in reference to this person when he was committed to his custody. He was placed in the custody of the Deputy Sheriff, with the understanding that the order of the court was to be carried into execution. The order was incapable of any misunderstanding. It was simply to take him to the custody of the City Prison. It left him no discretion, and he could not understand why the order of the court should no be obeyed. There could be no doubt that Shields must have entirely understood his duty, and that was to convey the person at once to the City Prison. There was no other direction; no other intimation of the disposition of the prisoner, and nothing from which the inference could be drawn that the Sheriff could do anything beyond the simple act of confining this man in the City Prison until sentence should be pronounced. Instead of doing that the officer allowed him to remain in his own custody; instead of doing what the court ordered him to do, he kept him in his own charge, bringing him into court on Saturday morning and retaining him until Monday, when he escaped. If there had been any suggestion or intimation that this order had been disobeyed, that the officer was not conforming with the mandate of the court itself, it would be speedily amended, but the order left him no ground for doubt as to what his duties were. From these facts the court was compelled to arrive at the conclusion that when the officer failed to deliver up this prisoner to the Warden of the City Prison he willfully and designedly failed to discharge the duty this order imposed upon him, and while he kept Genet in his own custody he willfully neglected to discharge his duty also. As to the Sheriff—if Shields was the only person to whom this paper was given he may possibly be exculpated, but in this case it is clear beyond dispute that on Saturday the District Attorney, understanding that there was some danger that this man might escape, wrote the letter which has been read here to the Sheriff, and it appears by the affidavit of Mr. Lyons that the letter was delivered to the Sheriff personally. The Sheriff then went to the place where Shields had this man in his custody by virtue of the process of the court. Instead of taking that precaution which an experienced public officer should take to guard against the possibility of a rescue, the Sheriff exhibited to the prisoner this letter, and so the state of things remained unchanged. Under these circumstances the conclusion was warranted that the Sheriff approved the course Shields had taken in reference to the custody of this man, and that he sanctioned it because he did not dissent from it. He seemed to have understood that the Deputy had this man in his charge substantially for the purpose of bringing him before the court, when sentence should be pronounced upon him, and in view of the fact that this letter was written to him admonishing him that there was danger that this man might escape, the conclusion was irresistible that he approved and aided the action of Shields. His action, as described, clearly proved his culpability with Shields, and it was necessary that a case of this character should be punished, for the purpose of public protection and the maintenance and well-being of society. A public officer took his office not for private emolument, but with the object of preserving the laws and the ends of justice, and if these officers were not required strictly to discharge their duties according to the requirements of the law, then, of course, the courts would be entirely powerless, and the law itself unable to vindicate itself. When a case occurred where such neglect was shown to have taken place as in this case, it was the duty of the court to impose the heaviest penalty known to the law. He could see no reason for discriminating between the case of the Sheriff and the Deputy, and he thought that the punishment which the statute prescribed for such neglect was certainly as slight as could be imposed, taking into consideration the grave nature of the case and the important consequences that would result from a failure to discharge their duty. He thought, therefore, the Sheriff and Deputy should pay a fine of $250 each, and stand committed to prison, each of them, for a period of thirty days.

THE JOURNEY TO PRISON.

After sentence had been pronounced Messrs. Brennan and Shields were taken by Under Sheriff John T. Cummings and Assistant Under Sheriff Jas. Maxwell to the Under Sheriff's office, in the new Court-house, into an apartment off the Under Sheriff's private office, known as the "blue-room." A number of young men, former clerks in the office of the Ex-Sheriff, remained in the outer office discussing the result of the trial of their former patron. At 7:15 the commitment arrived and the prisoners were escorted to the Chambers street entrance of the Court-house, where three close carriages were awaiting. The prisoners, with the Under Sheriff and Assistant Maxwell, entered the first carriage, and the friends of the Ex-Sheriff occupied the other two. They were then driven rapidly to Ludlow Street Jail, where they arrived at 7:25 P. M., and were taken in charge by the Warden and assigned to a room.

THE TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The newly-elected Tammany General Committee met in Tammany Hall last evening to organize. John Kelly called the assemblage to order. There was evidence around him, he said, that the people in Tammany Hall intended to organize the Democratic Party to meet the approbation of the people. The character of individuals nominated for office depended upon preliminary organizations, and this one would present only good men for election. He saw around him men who had not been members of the committee for two years, who had voluntarily exiled themselves from its meetings. These gentlemen would be satisfied with the conduct of the new organization. On his motion, John W. Chanler was then elected temporary Chairman. He thanked the committee in a brief speech, on the conclusion of which Wm. F. Quincy, Alfred T. Ackert, and Thos L. Fitener were elected temporary Secretaries. The roll of delegates was then called, and among those who answered were Augustus Schell, Sheriff Conner, Wm. H. Wickham Martin J. Keese, E. M. Plum, Bernard Rielly, Senator Gross, Dr. Merkle, Alderman Gilon, John Hampsen, John Morrissey, Richard Croker, Henry L. Clinton, G. D. Gales, A. S. Hewitt, Henry Woltman, James E. Coulter, Thomas Dunlap, Joseph Koch, John Fox, James Hayes, and Timothy J. Campbell. There were contesting delegations from the Sixth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Nineteenth Assembly Districts, and from the new Twenty-third Ward. The names of the contesting delegates were read in turn, and, on motion of John R. Fellows, it was resolved that a committee of two from each uncontested district and ward should be appointed to act as a temporary Committee on Organization and Contested Elections. It was also resolved that this committee meet to-day at 4 P. M. and each day thereafter until the matter is settled. A recess of fifteen minutes was taken on motion of Wm. H. Wickham, and the following-named committee was finally appointed:

First District—John Fox, Edward Hogan.
Second—A. J. White, John Mitchell.
Third—Daniel O'Rielly, James Hayes.
Fourth—James Ryan, E. J. Shandley.
Fifth—Henry Hughes, H. A. Gumbleton.
Sixth—Contested.
Seventh—John T. Tully, John W. Greene.
Eighth—E. D. Gale, James Corr.
Ninth—E. D. Gilon, Geo. W. Morton.
Tenth—A. Eickhoff, Owen Murphy.
Eleventh—John R. Fellows, John Morrissey.
Twelfth—Contested.
Thirteenth—Ed. G. Donnelly, Chris. Fine.
Fourteenth—B. Rielly, J. A. Gross.
Fifteenth—Thos. A. Ledwith, Peter Radley.
Sixteenth—Contested.
Seventeenth—Jas. E. Coulter, Fred Smyth.
Eighteenth—Jno. Kelly, W. H. Wickham.
Nineteenth—Contested.
Twentieth—G. N. Herrman, Jno. Kavanagh.
Twenty-first—Jno. W. Smith, Hugh H. Moore.
Twenty-third Ward—Contested.
Twenty-fourth Ward—Jno. Sheehan, Austin D. Ewen.

After some further business of an unimportant nature, a call was read for a primary election for delegates to a convention in the Twenty-first Assembly District, to nominate a candidate for Assemblyman in place of the fugitive Genet. The primary will be held on the 10th inst. and the convention on the 12th. The probable candidate of the convention will be, it is said, Charles W. Craty, who ran in opposition to Genet on the Tammany ticket at the last election. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman. Messrs. Kelly, Morrissey, and the leaders of Tammany, went home rejoicing that they had succeeded in smothering all debate on the question of the contested elections, which it was feared in the early part of the evening might be a troublesome matter to settle.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The annual meeting of the members of the Union League Club was held last night. The Executive Committee reported that the roll of membership had been increased during the year by the election of 992 resident and 413 non-resident members. The surplus for the year amounted to $26,000. The Trustees of the Building Fund now hold $122,000 in United States bonds toward providing a club-house. Reports were also received from Richard Butler, Chairman of the Art Committee, and Dorman B. Eaton, Chairman of the Committee on Political Reform. The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place. The proceedings were very quiet, there being no opposition to the following gentlemen, who were elected:

President—Joseph H. Choate.

Vice Presidents—William C. Bryant, Charles Butler, Noah Davis, James Emott, Isaac N. Phelps, David Dows, Alexander T. Stewart, Salem H. Wales, Luther R. Marsh, William L. Cogswell, Joseph Seligman, Frederick H. Cossitt.

Secretary—George H. B. Hill.

Treasurer—George Cabot Ward.

Executive Committee, Class of 1876—William Orton, Charles W. Griswold, J. Warren Goddard, Francis T. Walker, Charles E. Beebe.

Committee on Admissions—Albon P. Man, Charles G. Landon, Thomas C. Acton, Nathaniel P. Bailey, William H. Maxwell, William H. Bridgman, L. De Forest Woodruff.

Committee on Publications and Library—David G. Francis, T. M. Cheeseman, Benjamin Collins, Vincenzo Botta, George Montague, Allen W. Evarts, Llewellyn F. Barry, Jeremiah Lothrop, Charles McMillan, Henry D. Sedgwick, John H. Piatt, Watson E. Case, Ellwood E. Thorne, Charles C. Marsh.

Committee on Art—Richard Butler, Eastman Johnson, Walter Brown, John Q. A. Ward, Thomas Hicks, George C. Magoun, Henry T. Sloane.

Committee on Political Reform—Dorman B. Eaton, John A. Weeks, William H. H. Moore, Joseph B. Varnum, Chas. E. Whitehead, Joseph W. Howe, Samuel B. H. Vance, John I. Davenport, Chas. Watrous, Chas. A. Peabody, O. P. C. Billings, Jonas M. Bundy, Hamilton Fish, Jr.

Auditors—Walter M. Franklin, Edward T. Dyer, John Greenough.

ELECTION IN GENET'S DISTRICT.

In view of the election to be held in the Twenty-first Assembly District, on the 20th inst., for a member of Assembly to replace Genet, Mr. D. B. Hasbrouck, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, sent a communication to the Board of Police stating that he was informed a number of cases would arise in which persons having resided thirty days in the district would claim the right to register and vote at the approaching election, although they are at present registered in another Assembly district. He asks for their opinion as to whether a certificate of removal is required; and if so, how it is to be obtained. The Board of Police referred the question to Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel, who has replied that the twenty-second section of chapter 695 of the laws of 1872 is imperative upon the Boards of Registration, and prohibits a registration of the elector unless he procures a certificate of removal whenever it shall appear that his name is already upon the register of another election district in the City. But as there is no provision made for meetings of Boards of Registration outside the limits of that in which this special election is to be held, he suggests that application be made to the Legislature for the passage of an act which shall relieve Inspectors of Elections and the voters from the embarrassment under the law as it now stands.

THE FREE CHURCH GUILD.

The annual service of the Free Church Guild was celebrated last night in All Saints' Church, corner Henry and Scammel streets. The aim of this "Guild" is to advocate and promote the Free Church system in the Protestant Episcopal Church. The services were opened with singing and readings from the Scripture, Rev. Dr. Geer, of St. Timothy Church, presiding. Addresses were subsequently delivered by Rev. Dr. Peters, of St. Michael's Church; Rev. McKee Brown, of St. Mary the Virgin's Church; Dr. Geer, Rev. Charles R. Hale, Secretary of the Russo-Greek and Italian Commission, and Rev. Mr. Chamberlin, of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, explanatory of the objects and aims of the Guild and the progress of the Free Church propaganda. Rev. D. C. Cowan, of Gilroy, Cal., explained the working of the Free Church system in the far West, and the results attained, which were very favorable, in the opinion of the speaker. In California the Free Church system was prevailing and daily gaining ground. At the annual election of officers of the Guild the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Dr. D. G. Geer; Vice President, Rev. Dr. Thomas Peters, D. D.; Secretary, Rev. McKee Brown; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Wm. N. Donnell.

SUPERIOR COURT CHIEF JUSTICE.

At a meeting of the Judges of the Superior Court, yesterday, Judge Claudius H. Monell was unanimously elected Chief Justice of the court. This election extends to the full term, fourteen years, of Judge Monell, and is regarded as a deserved compliment from his associates on the Bench.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ABORTIVE MOVEMENT TO REMOVE PRESIDENT VANCE.

It was rumored yesterday that the Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen and some of their colleagues had held a caucus for the purpose of securing a sufficient number of votes to remove the President, Mr. S. B. Vance. The report proved true, the caucus having been held a few days ago. Those who attended it, however, were unable to accomplish their object, as it was generally conceded that the President was elected for the full term of the board. It was expected that the question would be introduced in the board at its meeting yesterday, but the session was passed without any reference to it.

After the minutes were read and approved, a resolution was adopted in favor of selling all the unimproved real estate belonging to the City which yields no revenue, and devoting the proceeds to the reduction of the City debt.

A petition was received from a large number of citizens praying that the obstructions caused by the Hudson River Railroad Company on Eleventh avenue and other streets be removed. It was ordered on file.

The Clerk read a communication from John P. Elliott, Secretary of the "Committee of Safety," approved at a meeting of laborers held some time since. The communication recited that the committee deprecated violence and disorder on behalf of the men they represented; that they believed the remedy to change the Government was in the ballot-box; that they would be ready to meet a committee of the Aldermen on Friday evening next at No. 349 Bowery for the purpose of devising a plan to form a Labor Bureau, with a view to employ idle men, and they desire that the expenses of the said bureau be paid out of the City Treasury, the Board of Apportionment to set apart the necessary amount in pursuance of resolutions of the Common Council. The communication was placed on file.

Alderman Koch offered a resolution instructing the Corporation Counsel to prepare a memorial to the Legislature to repeal the law providing for a new City Prison. The resolution was laid on the table, owing to the fact that a bill of the same character has been presented in the Assembly.... Alderman Koch also presented a resolution stating that the Court House on Fifty-seventh street was in a very filthy condition, notwithstanding the fact that a janitor was in charge at a salary of $1,500 a year; and instructing the Commissioner of Public Works to notify the Justices of the court that in case the premises are not cleaned, he will close the building. In supporting the resolution, Mr. Koch said that he examined the building, and that it looked more like a cow-stable than a court-room. [Laughter.] After a brief debate, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Law.

Alderman Van Schaick moved that the board respectfully memorialize the Legislature to amend the law so that bonds can be issued of the denomination of $100; and also that the Legislature enact that preference shall be given to bonds of said denomination, and to those who solicit in the aggregate the smallest amounts. The motion was adopted.

The resolution compelling the railroad companies to remove snow thrown from their tracks was lost, and the ordinance in relation to coverings of street-vaults was referred. The board then transacted a large amount of routine business, after which they adjourned.

THE MASKED BURGLARS.

Among the numerous visitors who called at Police Head-quarters yesterday, in relation to the capture of the gang of masked burglars by the detectives, was Mayor Havemeyer, whose visit was ostensibly to congratulate Superintendent Matsell on the success that had attended the efforts of the detectives. The Mayor was closeted for upward of an hour with Mr. Matsell. The real object of the Mayor's visit was in connection with the labor demonstration which took place in Union square yesterday morning. The friends of Mr. Soutter also called at Police Head-quarters and again positively identified the red morrocco writing-case found in Millard's bar-room as the property of Mr. Soutter. They also produced a Russian leather valise, which had been wantonly cut to pieces by the burglars, and from which the writing-case had been removed. Capt. Pratt, of the steam-boat Seawanhaka, which plies between this City and Glen Cove, Long Island, accompanied by Hannah Woods, the colored stewardess employed on the boat, called on Superintendent Matsell and informed him that on the morning of the robbery at Mr. Emmett's place, near New-Rochelle, five or six strange men embarked on board the Seawanhaka and were brought to this City. They carried carpet-bags, and said that they had been spectators at a prize fight. On the way down to the City, at their request the stewardess prepared breakfast for them, and she thought she could recognize them. The prisoners still confined at Police Head-quarters were brought up, and the colored woman unhesitatingly picked out Billy Woods, alias John Burns, as one of the party. She also described Daniel Kelly, Larry Griffin, and Conroy, as being with the same gang. Billy Woods' right name is said to be William Orr, and he is said to be a native of this City. He will probably be taken to New-Rochelle for examination. Capt. Washburne, of the Ninth Precinct, reported to the Superintendent yesterday that one of his officers had a bench warrant for the arrest of one of the prisoners now in custody at Police Head-quarters. He was accompanied by Officer Michales, of his command, and, when the prisoners were "shown up," both Capt. Washburne and Officer Michales picked out Big John Garvey, alias John Thompson, as the man. It appears that about three years ago Garvey and another man forced open the scuttle of the boarding-house of Frank Page, No. 109 Clinton place, during the night, and attempted to rob the place. They were detected by Mr. Page and fled. Page pursued them over the housetops, and succeeded in arresting Garvey. The latter broke away, but was pursued and arrested by Officer Michales. He was held in $2,500 bail for trial, but when the case was called he failed to put in an appearance, and the bail was forfeited. A bench warrant was issued on Feb. 24, 1870, for his arrest, and has been in the possession of the officer ever since.

Another visitor at the Central Office yesterday was Mr. Wm. Rowe, the toll-keeper at the Hackensack Bridge. He stated that on the night of the 17th ult. his office was entered by seven masked and armed men, who bound and gagged him, forced open a safe in the office, and stole $200. He was allowed to see the prisoners, but although he said that they looked like the men who robbed him, he could not fully identify any of them. He, however, gave a description of the leader of the gang, which compared exactly with the appearance of Dan. Kelly.

The examination in the case of Kelly, Conroy, and Griffin will be resumed before Judge Porter, at New-Rochelle, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, when new and important evidence will be presented.

INCREASE OF OFFICIAL SALARIES.

As already noticed in THE TIMES a few days since, Edward A. Davin, crier of the Court of Common Pleas, made application to Judge Freedman, in Superior Court Chambers, for a mandamus to compel the County Auditor to audit, and Controller to pay him (Davin,) the difference in salary since 1870 between $1,200 per annum, as fixed by the Legislature, and $2,500, as increased by resolution of the Board of Supervisors. The increase was refused by the Finance Department on the ground that in making it the Board of Supervisors acted without authority. Yesterday Judge Freedman rendered a decision favorable to the application, in which he says: "Prior to the year 1870 the relator was appointed by the Court of Common Pleas crier of said court, and ever since that time he has performed, and is still performing, the duties of that office. He is not an ordinary attendant on the court, but an officer whose appointment is specifically prescribed by the statute. Section 39 of the Code provides that he shall receive a salary to be fixed by the Supervisors, and to be paid out of the County Treasury. For a long time, however, his salary was not fixed, and during that time he received payment for his services under the designation of an officer of said court, at the rate of $1,200 per annum, which was the compensation paid to the ordinary attendants on said court. In the early part of 1870 a question was raised as to said pay, and, to settle the matter, an application was made to the Supervisors to fix his salary as such crier. The Supervisors, by resolution of May 26, 1870, which was duly approved by the Mayor, fixed the same at $2,500 a year, to take effect Jan. 1, 1870. After such decision the relator was designated in the pay-roll as crier, and for part of the time since elapsed he was paid as such at the rate thus fixed. There is not the slightest dispute as to these facts. The learned Counsel to the Corporation has urged, however, as the sole ground of objection, that the resolution of May, 1870, is invalid, because, by section 7 of chapter 875, of the laws of 1869, the Supervisors were prohibited from increasing the salaries of those then in office, or their successors, except as provided by acts of the Legislature, and because the third section of chapter 382, of the laws of 1870, passed April 26, 1870, contains a similar prohibition. This objection has no relevancy to the present case. There was no increase, because the salary had not been previously established. No augmentation can take place of a thing that is not in existence. The resolution fixed for the first time what a special statute had directed to be done. Section 2 of chapter 10 of the laws of 1865, is therefore equally inapplicable. Having been lawfully appointed crier; having discharged the duties of the office, and having committed no act which could be construed into a waiver of his legal rights, but having, on the contrary, received under protest the moneys paid to him by the Finance Department since Sept. 1, 1871, the relator is justly and fairly entitled to the balance due him under said resolution. Peremptory writs must issue as prayed for."

A POLICY SHOP CLOSED.

An anonymous communication was received by Superintendent Matsell yesterday, informing him of the existence of a policy shop in a basement in the rear of the liquor store No. 8 Elizabeth street. The matter was referred to Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, in whose district the policy shop was said to be located. Last evening, Capt. Kennedy, with a squad of officers, made a raid on the establishment, which was found in full blast, and arrested nine young men, who gave their names as follows: Stephen O'Brien, Chas. O'Brien, James Flynn, Thomas Doherty, Bernard Glass, Patrick Stafford, Dennis Sullivan, Frank Ryan, and Edward Thornton. The prisoners were locked up at the Franklin Street Police Station, and will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court for examination.

FINANCIAL TOPICS.

THE MARKET YESTERDAY.

The stock market in Wall street was strong during the early part of yesterday, but in the afternoon reports came from the Grand Central Depot to the effect that a riot was in progress there, which had the tendency to depress speculation. Stocks fell off nearly one per cent. throughout the list. There was no further information in regard to the riots, which, it was stated, were brought about by a reduction of the wages of the employes. There was no truth whatever in the report. Money closed at five and six per cent. with large amounts offering. The Des Moines Valley Railroad Land Grant bondholders held a meeting yesterday at No. 61 Wall street, to take action regarding the property which their bonds represent, so that their rights may be secured to them. The bondholders have no security except the road bed and rolling stock, as the road has been bid in by gentlemen representing the Keokuk and North-western Railroad Company.

Hon. William H. Booth, President of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, has appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to attend the meeting of the Board of Trade, which will be held in Baltimore on Tuesday next: Soloman Townsend, George A. Merriam, Roswell Skeel, and James Cassidy.

JAY COOKE & CO.

In November, 1871, the Government brought an action against Jay Cooke & Co., bankers, to recover the amount of eighteen 7-30 coupon notes of the United States, together with interest, which it was alleged were presented to and paid by the Assistant Treasurer in New-York. It was alleged that these notes were afterward discovered to be forgeries. The defendants claimed that the notes were received from them, and that they did not bear their endorsement. It however appeared in evidence that the bonds bore their stamp "paid to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption, Jay Cooke & Co." The case was tried before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, and judgment was given for the Government for the full amount of the claim, viz., $23,630 88. The case has now been brought up by Jay Cooke & Co. before Judge Woodruff, in the United States Circuit Court, on a writ of error, and was argued yesterday. Mr. J. E. Burrill, who appeared for Jay Cooke & Co., argued that the decision of the court below was wrong, on the ground that the principle of law that the general rule that a payment made in counterfeit or forged notes may be regarded as void, and that the amount paid may be recovered, does not hold where the bond or other obligation alleged to have been forged purports to be the obligation of the party receiving them, and that inasmuch as the Treasurer had received and paid them, he had thereby acknowledged their genuineness, and that he could not go behind his decision, as the Government, through its officials were the best judges of its own issued obligations. Mr. Burrill further argued that there was no proof that the notes had ever been received from Jay Cooke & Co., and that the Government retained them in its possession for a length of time before making any complaint of their being counterfeits; also that it had been shown that the notes had been purchased by the defendants at different times, and that they dealt largely with the Government in such obligations, and that after their being retained for so long by the Government they had no means of ascertaining that the notes had been ever in their possession. And further, that the rule of law requires that any party paying counterfeit notes must give notice to the party from whom they were received, and offer to give them up, but in the present instance the bonds had been defaced by cancelation of the signature. Mr. Bliss appeared for the Government, and argued in support of the decision of the court below. Judge Woodruff reserved his decision.

NEW-BRUNSWICK STATE BANK.

The Middlesex County, N. J., Grand Jurors, who found the indictment for conspiracy against Robert N. Woodworth, President of the New-Brunswick Carpet Company, yesterday made a presentment in which they say in reference to the State Bank frauds, that the evidence before them "goes to show on the part of almost every one connected with the institution, neglect of duty so gross and willful, as to amount, practically, to abetment of the frauds committed. The Directors, some of them even forewarned, sat by inert, when it was easily in their power to have arrested all, or nearly all the misfortune that followed." The presentment further charges the employes of the concern with having obeyed without question and shielded by silence the guilt of their superiors. The Grand Jury also complain that for these men, who are equally guilty with the parties indicted, there is no adequate punishment, and advise the passage by the Legislature of laws providing for such offenses.

HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

The managers of the Hoboken Savings Bank are reorganizing for the resumption of business at an early day. On Wednesday night, William G. Shepherd resigned his position as President of the bank, and S. B. Dodd, of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, was elected in his stead. John G. Pickenbach was elected Secretary, in place of Hoyt Sandford, resigned. The newly-elected Secretary filed his bonds in $20,000 yesterday. Henry Offerman, John J. Reiner, Charles F. Mattage, and Carston Sierck are his bondsmen.

ARTISTS' TRUST FUND.

The annual exhibition of the Artists' Trust Fund Association will take place on Thursday next, the 15th inst., in the Somerville Gallery, and will remain there for public view until the auction sale on the last day of January. For some years a growing spirit of unfriendly criticism has been manifested in New-York journals against this institution, the origin of which dissatisfaction is not very clear. Some have objected that artists exhibited more than one picture, and so made a profit out of what was strictly a charitable concern. Others have contended that all the profit of the pictures sold should go to the fund, whereas all paid for any one picture exceeding $100 reverts to the artist. Others, again, have deemed it their duty to pitch into many great painters who were never represented. All these criticisms come from a ludicrous ignorance of the organization, its aims, its restrictions, and its method of working. In the first place, it is not a general artists' fund, meant to benefit all artists indiscriminately. It is restricted to a well-defined membership, and though new members are constantly added, care is taken to admit none who are over a certain age, or who have such diseases as would insure their rejection by life insurance companies. The Trust Fund is a benevolent society, taking care of sick members, and paying to the widows of deceased brethren the interest of a specific sum of money, which is divided among the children when they come of age. Should there be no children, it is paid to the heirs. The regulations insist upon a subscription yearly from each member of a picture or $100 in cash. It is true that the majority of the yearly canvases rarely fetch such a sum, but they bring so much, and the moneys have been so wisely handled by the management, that the fund has increased its assets to over $80,000, having started in 1859 with nothing save the votive pictures of the year. The sum to be inherited has been raised at different periods from $1,500 to $3,500, and, really, if the managers continue as wisely as they have begun, there can be no reason why the amount should not ascend to $10,000 or $20,000 in time.

And herein perhaps lies the lurking weakness of the institution, and possibly the cause for the curious enmity of the press. A membership is becoming valuable. Members are only added by general election, and as it is the interest of those who are already in to select for brethren only such artists as are likely to live long, and whose pictures will bring the required $100, there is some difficulty in getting elected. The fact is, the present members consider they have a good thing, and do not wish to share it any more than necessary. The list of membership is short of sixty, and excludes many artists who wish to belong to it, and who have been rejected. There is no possible way of making men liberal against their own interests, and therefore the only remedy is to start another Fund Society, which shall be more general in spirit, and shall embrace in its charity all members of the artistic profession in good standing. This thing might be done under the countenance of the Academy of Design, who would give it a national complexion, which the present completely lacks.

THE TENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The Tenth New-York Veteran Volunteer Association met last evening at No. 186 Sixth avenue, to make arrangements for the annual reunion, to take place at Lyric Hall on the 4th February next, and to elect officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected: President, Frank M. Clarke; Secretary, Peter F. Murray; Treasurer, Charles W. Cowten; Vice Presidents, George W. Dewey, James McDowell, and Daniel S. Patterson; Executive Committee, Col. J. W. Marshall, Col. E. J. Schleider, and Major George F. Tait.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. John Brougham will lecture on "Flies in the Web" at Association Hall on Monday next.

Yesterday being the fifty-ninth anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, the flags on the City Hall were displayed.

The seventeenth annual ball of the New-York Caledonian Club will be held on Jan. 9, at Ferrero's New Assembly-rooms.

L. Lobotker, aged seventy-one, a native of Denmark, fell down stairs at No. 644 Houston street, and sustained serious injuries.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Seventh Regiment charity ball, held at the Academy of Music on Tuesday night, estimate the proceeds at $5,000.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 51 Greenwich street, owned and occupied as a boarding-house by John Paul. Damage, $500.

A meeting of the New-York Women Suffrage Society was held last evening at No. 361 West Thirty-fourth street, and matters of interest to the society were discussed by several members.

G. W. Samson, D. D., will lecture at the rooms of the New-York Liberal Club, Plympton Buildings, Stuyvesant street, this evening, on "Primitive, Patriarchal, and Chieftain Governments under Unwritten Law."

A petition to the Legislature is being circulated, asking that body to pass a law authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to build three additional public baths for use during the coming Summer.

Prof. George T. Quackenbos, LL. D., will lecture on "Magic" this evening, at 8 P. M., before the St. Mark's Literary and Social Union, at their lecture-room, rear of St. Mark's Church, Second avenue and Tenth street.

At the annual meeting of the Clearing-house Association, held on Wednesday last, a resolution was adopted appropriating from the reserve fund a sum of $10,000 to the fund of the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association.

The steam-ship New-York, from Bremen Dec. 20, via Southampton Dec. 23, and the City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool on Dec. 25, and Queenstown on Dec. 26, arrived at this port yesterday, with the regular mails to these dates.

Superintendent Matsell has issued a general order embodying the resolutions adopted by the Board of Police, dividing the newly annexed district into two precincts and one subprecinct, with a detailed definition of their boundaries.

Three homicide cases, those of John Sharkey, John Keep, and James C. King, were on the calendar of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Mr. Justice Brady yesterday morning, but in each case some excuse was presented, and all went over to a future day.

The Relief Committee of the German Immigrant Society during the past month expended $1,724 72 in aid of needy German immigrants, and appropriated $2,500 for distribution during the present month. During the past year 269 patients received gratuitous medical treatment.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted writs of alternative mandamus to the President of the Board of Education and to the County Auditor, directing them to audit the claim of James Kedin for $1,300 for supplies furnished to the New-York College.

The Engineers' Protective Society, Chas. McKenna presiding, held a meeting at Military Hall, in the Bowery, last night, when it was reported that the prospects of the trade were about as usual, and only about half a dozen members out of 150 were reported out of employment.

The "House that Jack Built" will be treated in a poetical, comical, allegorical, and philosophical vein by A. J. Requier, Esq., in a lecture to-night, at 8 o'clock, at the Church of the New-Jerusalem, Thirty-fifth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues. A secret of Solomon's Temple will also be disclosed.

The New-York Auxiliary Bible Society held its monthly meeting at the Bible House yesterday. Rev. Dr. Adams, late of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, addressed the society on the systematic dissemination of Bible truths. After the reading of several reports of missionary labor, the meeting adjourned.

Hon. William A. Booth, President of the Grocers' Board of Trade, has appointed the following delegates to attend the meeting of the Board of Trade at Baltimore on Tuesday next: Messrs. Solomon Townsend, George A. Merione, James Cassidy, and Roswell Skeel.

At the annual meeting of the Lincoln Union of the Ninth Ward, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. B. White; First Vice President, Jacob R. Riley; Second Vice President, Louis Loutrell; Treasurer, John M. Costa; Recording Secretary, Arthur S. Hawley; Financial Secretary, Daniel A. Anderson.

The Eleventh District Republican Association met last evening at Republican Hall, George Bliss presiding. Eighteen new members were elected, and fifteen were proposed for election at the next meeting. The Chairman handed in the list of standing committees for the current year, which was approved. The meeting then adjourned.

The Messrs. Leavitt, of Astor place, will sell at auction, this evening and to-morrow, a large private library, consisting principally of theological works, and letters and autographs of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Fisher Ames, Alexander Hamilton, and other prominent characters. The sale will begin at 7:30 o'clock.

An immense iron ferry-boat, to run between Newburg and the proposed new terminus of the Dutchess and Columbia branch of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railway, at the north end of Denning's Point, will shortly be launched. The boat will be of sufficient capacity to carry an entire freight train across at once, and will thus obviate the necessity of a bridge at Poughkeepsie.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have appointed Drs. Charles T. Poor, Clement Cleveland, and Frederick R. S. Drake visiting physicians at the Charity Hospital in place of Drs. Louis A. Sayre, Alfred L. Loomis, and James R. Wood, resigned. The Commissioners have advised the Sheriff that in future prisoners going to Blackwell's Island on the department boats must pay passenger fare.

In the report which appeared in THE TIMES of the litigation between Grace Church and the Church of the Redemption the latter was inadvertently named as defendant instead of plaintiff. In other respects the report is correct as to the litigation having been to determine title between the parties to the property and insurance of the Church of the Redemption, and the result being in favor of Grace Church.

At the annual meeting of the Inspectors of Customs Association of the Port of New-York, held at the Barge Office yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John Mitchell; Vice President, Addison Farnsworth; Secretary, Charles S. Strong; Treasurer, Robert Utley. The association has lost one member by death during the past year. The sum of $1,050 was appropriated, in accordance with the by-laws, for the benefit of the family of the deceased member.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 7, Right Worshipful John J. Gorman, D. D., G. M., installed the officers of Keystone Lodge No. 235, F. & A. M., for the ensuing masonic year as follows: John De Vries as W. M.; Thomas Bergen, Sr. W.; Jos. L. Michel, Jr. W.; Tim Y. Robertson, Treasurer; Edgar T. Stewart, Secretary; George G. Hurst, Sr. D.; James Henshaw, Jr. D.; Lewis Moore and Geo. N. Sevess, M. of C's.; C. C. Theall, Marshal, and Wm. De Lander as Tiler.

BROOKLYN.

The Controller sold $100,000 worth of City bonds at par yesterday.

John Thompson was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a diamond pin valued at $250, from George Stannan, of No. 381 Franklin avenue.

Edward Clark, a city contractor, was required to give bail, yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of having violated the health ordinances.

The body of the man found on Tuesday night, in Fort Greene Park, has been identified as that of Mathew Fredericks, a furniture-dealer, at the corner of Smith and Cook streets.

Corporation Counsel De Witt has addressed a letter to Assemblyman Worth, inviting that gentleman to a hearing either in person or by counsel, as to whether by accepting the office of Assemblyman he has vacated the office of Assessor.

The People's Reform Association met last evening, and appointed a committee of seven to co-operate with the committee already appointed at a meeting of citizens, in presenting the charges preferred against the Commissioners of Charities.

NEW-JERSEY.

Assessments amounting to nearly $300,000 were ratified by the Elizabeth City Council on Wednesday evening.

The Newark Board of Education organized on Wednesday night by the election of Samuel A. Farrand as President. George B. Sears was elected School Superintendent.

The Essex County Board of Freeholders met yesterday. The report of the Collector showed that of the $1,280,931 25 taxes due, $561,266 87 only had been collected. Mr. Meeker offered a resolution, which was passed, that, in view of the fact that some parties are filing in [illegible] the Passaic without first building their bulk-heads, such measures shall be taken by the board as shall prevent further encroachments on the channel of the river.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—Cattle declined ⅜c.@½c.; market quiet; very best on sale to-day, 5¾c.@7c.; that generally rated first quality, 4¾c.@5¾c.; medium or good fair quality, 4c.@4¾c.; receipts, 2,592; sales, 1,846. Hogs—Demand moderate, and prices a shade higher; corn-fed, 7½c.@7¾c.; Stillers, 7c.@7¼c.; receipts, 9,662. Sheep dull at 4c.@6½c.; receipts, 1,712.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—Corn firm at 75c. Hay—Prime easier at $4. Pork firmer and scarce at $15 75. Molasses dull at 45c.@52c. for Centrifugal; 60c. for fair; 60c. for prime; 65c. for strictly prime. Whisky firmer; no Cincinnati here; Louisiana, 99c. Oats excited; prices higher and unchanged. Gold, 111@111⅛. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ discount; Sterling, private, $5 28; bank, $5 35.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 80@81 premium; on London, 122@124 premium.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Colon, for San Francisco.—E. A. Hubbard, D. P. Hammond, Edward M. Moore, W. J. Stewart, H. S. Moore and wife, Mrs. M. S. Voorhees and two daughters, James G. Fuller, Mrs. F. B. Voorhees, Max Silverman, Henry Clinton, Edwin Gillond, B. E. Dale, Miss Julia Gleason, Mr. Kerrigan and wife, C. E. Frazer, wife, and three children, S. B. Elliot, Jacob S. Morrill, C. O. Berger, Mrs. Hallowell, W. K. Aiken and wife, A. B. Starbuck, Mrs. E. L. Hevener, H. S. White, C. W. Carpenter, Mrs. S. E. Saudt and child, Miss Ella Hinman, Mrs. C. C. Slaughter, William Coole, W. W. Collins and wife, Daniel Quinn and wife, Theo. W. Birmingham, S. F. Smith and sister, Bridget Roach, Jas. C. Jones, C. Starker, Julius Burrand and wife, H. Dhrout, Arthur Goodwin, Wm. Schmitt, Johann Hinkleman, Mich. Braun, Thos. Winn, Patrick Roach, Abraham Roth, Thomas Remson, Ellen Henneghan, Mich. Oberkirch, Mich. Cantray, August Harbigh, John Mullaly, Thomas Welsh, Mary Wandemann, David Smart, Jean Bonnot, Jacob Sellick, Rene Bonnout, wife, son, and two infants, Misses Angeline, Mary, and Rene Bonnot, Louise and Eugene Bonnot, M. Mulhem, Mrs. Williams, Thomas Bracken, Mich. Mahoney and wife, H. Rodingberg, wife, and two daughters, Jacob Kane, Robert Remsen, A. Burton, Miss A. Burton, J. Myers, wife, daughter, and three children, James Rennick, Louise Smith, M. Z. Lorenzen, Lucas Broske, T. Obitz, E. Gangler, Theo. B. Marshall, Jas. Doris, Jas. Clark, wife, and three children, W. Courry, wife, and child, M. Lenahan, Cornelius Flynn, Jno. J. Hide, John Trot, J. Languith, Jas. Birmingham, Benj. Moffet, Samuel Brown, Jno. Scott, W. E. Edwards, Tim Sullivan, Benj. Talien, Danl. Linchan, Jno. Doran, Pat. Lenigan, Lizzie Fox, Mary Fox, Chas. Trash, D. B. Miller, Robt. Baxter, Saml. Wilson, S. Becket, Ed. Dunscome, Wm. Ord, Edw. Kelly, Philip Miller, Saml. Bluineer, Chas. McGaul, Otto Wendorp, Cecelia Kelly, John H. Babcock and wife, James O. Horgan, John Collins, John Holland, George H. Bradford and wife, John Desmond, J. D. Webber, Charles Clough, Teresa Foley, Margaret Foley, Nathaniel Wallace, Patrick Mullen and children, John Campbell, Frank H. Sleeper, John A. Ritter, S. E. Lamont, Manuel Silva, Manuel Antonio, Felennia De Frietes. Way Ports of Central and South America—Miss Mary Jane Kenish, Edw. Kenish, Ignacio De Banison, G. D. Gilson. Capt. Lino De Banora and child, G. Helfman, Dr. J. A. Sosa, George Cooper, J. Thorington, wife and sister, J. Farth, Miss Ellen Ingleworth, S. T. Dunham, Chas. H. Berrendt, M. Fernandes, Juan B. Donaisio, John R. Swan, Mrs. H. S. Smith, Dr. J. S. Saxton, S. Butcher, Mrs. A. J. Center, Thos. Kivlin, T. W. Conklin, G. W. Remington, Capt. W. K. Mayo, A. T. Ashmead, Mr. Gayliando, Capt. J. O. Howland, Patrick Cummings, Arthur A. Martin, David Sinclair, Peter Fenner, Harry Hall, Jas. Scott, George Stewart, Otto Wendorp, Jos. Mosca, Carlo Valze, Emil Wendel, Jno. Valze, Petro Mojco, Daniel Kilcommons.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—D. D. Parsons, J. W. Lathrop, Peter Heroek, Mrs. B. Seavey, Miss Seavey, Miss S. L. Chadbourn, Sanford Sperry, John Forsyth, Sarah M. Philips, George Wilson, John Chaplain, Wm. Hicks, John Dischо, George J. Mackey, G. Hall, J. McCave, R. J. Hall, Mrs. M. Hartley and two children, A. C. Crooker and wife, G. N. Barrett, Timothy B. Reed, Levi McEwen, H. Platner, Wm. Wilson, John Forsyth, Peter Discho, Henry M. Foster, Joe Potter, K. O. Collins, lady, and two children and servant.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.—A. Schams, Richard Leigh, Mrs. Richard Leigh, Mrs. H. B. Anderson, John Roebuck, J. C. Howard, Mrs. J. C. Howard, Mrs. Procter, Arthur T. Freyer, Isaac Wm. Gordon, George B. Morton, Wm. Edwards, and 106 in steerage.

In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.—Thos. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Constant, Miss Alice Constant, Miss Mary Constant, Miss Minnie Constant, Victor Constant, Miss Elmira Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. G. Humble, Mr. and Mrs. John Harrington, Mrs. Luidi Bardelli.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets.....4:52 | Moon rises.11:39
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12:08 | Gov. Island.12:57 | Hell Gate...2:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 8.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Cimbria, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Colon, Griffin, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; City of New-York, Deaken, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; South Carolina, Becket, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Barks Anatra, (Ital.,) Sieni, Queenstown or Falmouth, John C. Seager; Alaska, Perry, Barcelona, Jas. Henry; Mirto N., (Aust.,) Ganni, Liverpool, for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs La Cayenne, (Br.,) Barker, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Rosetta Smith, McCulloch, Dunkirk, &c., C. W. Bertaux; Rising Sun, Griffin, Georgetown, Demerara, L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schrs. Christie Campbell, Mitchell, Gloucester, Godwin & Son; West Side, Davis, Corpus Christi, Evans, Ball & Co.; M. H. Rand, Kinney, Galveston, &c., Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; N. E. Byard, Stesiman, Richmond, Va., Slaght & Petty; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool Dec. 25, via Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 118 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Nevada (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Jan. 4, 5 P. M., lat. 44 04 N., lon. 54 13 W., passed a Ger. steamer bound E.; 5th, 11 P. M., lat. 42 21 N., lon. 61 29 W., passed a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship New-York, (Ger.,) De Simon, Bremen Dec. 20, via Southampton 23d, with mdse. and 14 passengers to Oelrick & Co. Jan. 5, lat. 40 24, lon. 70 47, passed steam-ship Wisconsin, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Savannah, Jan. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Sir Henry Lawrence, (of Liverpool,) Roberts, Calcutta and Sands Head Aug. 16, via Demarara Dec. 24, with mdse. to Baring Bros.—vessel to Barclay & Livingston.

Ship Royal George, (of Liverpool,) Brown, Calcutta and Sands Head Sept. 23, before reported anchored at South West Spit, came up to the City this P. M.

Ship John R. Worcester, (of London,) Cawse, Shanghae Sept. 30, with tea, &c., to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Bark Templar, Bartlett, Leghorn 64 ds., with marble and rags to Fabbricotti Bros.—vessel to Lunt Bros.

Bark Hattie M, (Br.,) Cunningham, Dunkirk, Nov. 27, in ballast to Heney & Parker. Jan. 5, lat. 37 52, lon. 66 06, passed a vessel bottom up, apparently about 150 tons.

Bark Carib, Jayne, Grand Turk, T. I., 8 ds., with salt to P. Hanford & Co. Left no vessels.

Bark Marianna III., (Port.,) Santos, Lisbon 38 ds., with salt and cork to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Had fine weather.

Bark Giuseppe, (Ital.,) Costello, Antwerp 53 ds., with mdse. to order. Took the S. passage and had fine weather.

Bark Demarchi, (Ital.,) Mari, Rotterdam 51 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.; had variable weather.

Bark Elmira Coombs, (of Boston,) Powers, Tucoloutta, Mexico, 28 ds., with cedar to Moller & Theband—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Bark Alvington, (of Salcombe,) Adams, Samarang 88 ds., with coffee and pepper to Kidder, Peabody & Co.—vessel to Willett & Hamler.

Bark Ocean Home, (of Darien,) Sohst, Newport, Eng., 50 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Seligman & Co.

Bark Antelope, Davis, Guadaloupe via Salt Cay, T. I., 7 ds., with salt to Roche, Ross & Co. Left no vessels.

Bark Christina, (Swed.,) Delmar, Samarang 95 ds., with coffee to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Johanne Mathilde, (Ger.,) Olsen, Hamburg 41 ds., with salt and empty petroleum barrels to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Yumuri, (of Nassau,) Carlisle, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Archimede, (Ital.,) Trapani, Licata 79 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Robert Morrison, (of New-Bedford,) Seavy, Antwerp 60 ds., in ballast to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Gazelle, (Norw.,) Brun, Bordeaux 47 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Goethe, (Ger.,) Stecken, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. to Charles Luling.

Bark Tare, (Aust.,) Franassovich, Rotterdam 36 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Flora, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Boston, E., 44 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig Bertha Carrington, (Br.,) Gilbert, Pernambuco 27 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to G. F. Bulley.

Brig Wave, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Fader, Aquin 17 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to L. F. Brigham.

Brig Thomas Turrull, Thompson, New-Haven, to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig E. Miller, (of Nassau,) Partridge, Demarara 22 ds., with sugar and hides to J. Leaycraft—vessel to E. R. Ware & Co.

Brig Emma Zuklke, (Ger.,) Pitt, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Duthil & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Oliver, (of Bermuda,) Weeks, Port-au-Prince 10 ds., with coffee, &c., to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Bremlin, (of Boston,) Wyman, Pernambuco. 32 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Sailed in company with brig Nigreta, for Portland.

Brig Curacoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Faulkner, Curacoa 9 ds., with mdse. to Jos. Foulke & Son.

Brig Harry and Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Briggs, from St. Pierre, which arrived 7th, reports Jan. 2, lat. 38, lon. 74, spoke brig Maurice, from Gibraltar, for Bucksport, short of provision and supplied her.

Brig Clara and Agnes, (of Arrichat,) Guion, East Harbor, T. I., 19 ds., with salt to Thos. J. Stewart—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Florence, (of Mystic,) Rathbun, Mobile 28 ds., via Dutch Island Harbor, R. I., 4 ds., with lumber to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Brig John Mason, Porter, Pensacola 17 ds., with lumber to W. A. Parkes & Co.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Brig Mozart, (Ger.,) Tietchens, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Mariposa, (of Boston,) Milton, Guantanamo Dec. 2 and Kingston, Jam., Dec. 18, with sugar to S. & W. Walsh.

Brig Oliver Cutts, (of Turk's Island,) Nelson, St. Marc 15 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Dec. 30, lat. 27 05, lon. 74 42, spoke schr. Edward Albrow, (of Lockport, N. S.,) from Fortune Island, for Boston, with loss of mainmast about twelve feet above the deck, also the foremast sprung; would put into Nassau, N. P., for repairs.

Schr. Marcus Hunter, (of Portland,) Henley, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Chas. Hatch.

Schr. Port-au-Plata, Smith, Tampico Bay, Fla., Nov. 25, and Savannah, 19 ds., with cedar to the Eagle Pencil Co.

Schr. Yreka, Talbot, Jacksonville 17 ds., with logwood to A. Nones & Co.

Schr. William Wilson, (of Rockland, Me.,) Jones, Matanzas 11 ds., with melado and molasses to Matthiessen & Wiechers.

Schr. G. W. Pettis, (of Provincetown,) McKay, Ponce, P. R., Dec. 31, with oranges to W. Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left brig Morning Light, for Mayaguez, P. R., 3 ds., and schr. Sarah, for Boston, [illegible], for Georgetown.

Schr. [illegible], Port Royal, S. C., 7 ds., with lumber to Kinne, Ross & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. J. W. Dean, (Br.,) Patton, Canning, N. S., 20 ds., with potatoes to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Magic, Malanson, Welshpool, N. B., 17 ds., with 300 barrels fresh frozen herrings to master.

Schr. Casper Lawson, Smith, Providence.

Schr. J. A. Tate, Tate, Providence.

Schr. Western Star, Crocker, Boston.

Schr. Chas. Rogers, Mayo, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Loring, Boston.

Schr. Island Belle, Allen, Fall River.

Schr. E. J. Hearty, Meriditn, Gloucester.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Cimbria, for Hamburg; Australia, for Glasgow; City of New-York, for Havana; Colon, for Aspinwall; Herm Livingston, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Richmond, for Norfolk, &c.; bark Mary, for Buenos Ayres.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 8.—Arr. steam-ships America, from Savannah; John S. Hopkins, from Boston; bark Lapwing, from Rio Janeiro; brig Jennie Morton, from Demerara; schrs. John D. Williams, Carrie S. Hart, and Florence Dean, from Providence.

Cld. schr. Shiloh, for Sagua; W. R. Beebe, for Aspinwall.

Sld. barks Imperator, for West Indies; Elizabeth Child, for Queenstown; schr. Addie M. Bend, for West Indies; Stephen Bennett, for Havana.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 8.—Arr. steamer Flag, from Boston; bark Shelburne, from Martinique.

Cld. steamers Georgia, for New-York; Champion, for New-York; brigs Josephine, for Havre; Edith Hall, for Beaufort, S. C.; schrs. Ann Row, for Boston; Laura Messer, for Boston; Effie J. Simmons, for a Southern port; Traveler, for Jacksonville; My Rover, for New-York; E. M. Watts, for Weymouth.

Also cld. schr. Ella M. Barter, for Port Royal, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Jan. 8.—Passed in: For Baltimore, brig Jennie Morton, from Demarara; also a Russian brig, name unknown.

Passed out: Bark Paramount, for Havre.

Sld. the United States steamer Powhattan, for New-castle, Del., to tow the monitor Ajax to Key West.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Jan. 8.—The monitor Montauk, in tow of the tugs Cyclops and Relief, sld. for New-York at noon to-day.

The Coast Survey steamer Endeavor sld. for Fernandina.

Also sld. bark Korsfarer, for Baltimore, and brigs Christine and Sloga, for New-York.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 8.—The steamer Prussian, Capt. Richardson, from Liverpool Dec. 25, arr. here at 11 o'clock to-day.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 8.—Arr. steam-ships San Salvador and Montgomery, from New-York; Saragossa, from Baltimore, and Pioneer, from Philadelphia; ship William, from Liverpool. Several vessels are off the port bound in.

Cld. ship Ceylon, for New-Orleans; bark Prosperidad and brig Lorenzo, for Barcelona; schr. David S. Siner, for King's Ferry.

Sld. steam-ship General Barnes, for New-York; barks Hosea Rich, for Havre; Johanne Marie, for Bremen; schrs. Wm. Wiler, for Jacksonville; Nellie F. Sawyer, for Portland.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Jan. 6.—Arr. schrs. Leona, Virginia, for Boston; H. G. Bird, Vinalhaven, for New-York; G. R. Ferguson, Belfast, for Norfolk.

Sld. schr Leona.

Arr. steamer Franconia, New-York, for Portland; Caleb Eaton, Surinam, for Boston. Reports bark Howland, of Boston, arrived at Surinam, on the 23d ult.

Also arr. schr. Alice Raymond, Virginia, for Boston.

SPOKEN, &c.

By ship Royal George—Nov. 2, lat. 32 13 S., lon. 30 31 E., spoke ship Morning Light, from Calcutta, for London; 3d, lat. 34 25 S., lon. 26 15 E., ship British Envoy, from Calcutta, for London. Oct. 23, lat. 34 16 S., lon. 55 22 E., bark John Peterson, (Ger.,) from Batavia, for Amsterdam.

By schr. Yreka—Jan. 2, lat. 27 25, lon. 75 23, spoke schr. Anna Shepard, steering S. E.

By bark Templar—Jan. 6, off Cape May, spoke schr. Nellie B. Paine, from Boston, for Baltimore.

By bark Flora—Dec. 18, lat. 27, lon. 31, spoke bark Vergo, (Norw.,) from Bristol, Eng., for New-Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Antelope, Capt. W. H. Davis, made the passage from Salt Cay, T. I., to this port in 6 ds. and 10 hours, being one of the quickest passages on record.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Sld. for American ports: Brothers, Hampton Court, Frank Jones, Tordenskiold, Marcia C. Day, Maud, John Campbell, Akkera, A. & E. Lovitt, Excelsior, A. O. Vinge, Helvetia, Progress, Athenais, Gipsey, and Argonaut.

Arr. out from American ports on Wednesday: Fearless, Glencaple, Maria, Madre, Argosy, Peggy, A. W. Singleton, Cato, Templar, Aberdeen, Richard, Rufus, and Norma.

Arr. out from American ports on Thursday: Elite and Fred. Hartung.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 8.—The Allan Line steam-ship Canadian, Capt. McKenzie, from Baltimore Dec. 24, via Halifax Dec. 30, for Liverpool, has arrived here.

ANTWERP, Jan. 8.—Sld. steam-ship C. F. Funch, (Belg.,) Knudsen, New-York; ship Helvetia, (Belg.,) Greve, do.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—The National Line steam-ship Italy, Capt. Thompson, from New-York, Dec. 28, arr. here at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Exclusively
SOLID SILVER
AND
Fine Plated Ware.
Gorham Manuf'g Co.
BOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

STEAM-HEATING FURNACE.

We have acquired the exclusive right in a large territory, to manufacture and put in practice a Super-Heated Steam Furnace, without pressure, for the warming of buildings, as secured by Letters Patent to Mr. H. G. Bulkley, a well-known inventor, who has done much by his genius for the progress of the useful arts.

We are prepared to supply the trade upon our usual liberal terms, and also to contract for the warming of buildings of every description.

The pungent articles which have lately appeared in the New-York *Times* and other leading papers, showing the injurious and fatal effects of breathing dry furnace air, which is always more or less contaminated with coal gas and motes of vegetable and animal matter scorched by contact with the red-hot plates, producing what is called "burnt air," have awakened serious attention to this subject, and have created a demand for some improved construction in our buildings, combining cheapness in cost and for repairs, safety, comfort, and economy in fuel.

We believe that every requisite the public can desire is found in our Improved Steam Heater.

It has been tested by some of the best and most practical men in this country, to whom reference is made, and we guarantee its satisfactory operation, when put up and used according to our directions.

Among its many advantages over the old style of Hot Air Furnaces we will mention:

1. The air for warming the building is not brought in contact with any portion of the furnace, or with any highly-heated metal, and, therefore, no coal gas, nor smoke, nor unpleasant odors can by any possibility be conducted into the rooms above.

2. This air is conducted through wrought-iron pipes, placed within the furnace chamber and surrounded by an atmosphere of super-heated steam. None of its natural moisture is removed, and, therefore, no artificial moisture is required.

White walls and ceilings and delicately-tinted paper are not discolored, as in the use of ordinary Hot Air Furnaces, nor are paintings injured. The growth of plants and flowers is not retarded, nor their life destroyed.

The wood-work of the house and the furniture are not warped nor displaced.

There is no decompositions of vegetable or animal matter, filling the house with sickening and disgusting odors.

There are no headaches, dizziness, and coldness of the extremities from dry, fiery, irritating heat, which undermines the nervous organization and produces premature decay.

On the contrary we secure an atmosphere as healthful and delightful as that warmed by the sun, robbing Winter, in our houses at least, of all its terrors.

3. The water for this heater is supplied automatically to an open boiler, constructed as a part of the furnace, the steam generated from the same being superheated by contact with the plates of the furnace, and used as a medium for conveying heat to the pure air passing through the pipes.

Superheated steam conveys heat with the speed of electricity, or about 476 times as rapidly as air, the latter being a slow conductor, and therefore vastly inferior as a medium of communication.

The only outlet for the steam is through two half-inch holes into the ash-pit, whence it passes through the burning fuel, aiding the combustion of the gases, and thus economizing fuel.

Whatever may be the amount of water thus evaporated, not a drop of it can be found after it enters the steam chamber.

4. In the use of this heater the danger from fire is entirely removed. Insurance companies could well afford to reduce their rates upon buildings warmed in this manner.

5. The cost of all the steam and hot water furnaces heretofore made has been so great that their use has been restricted. We have prepared seven sizes of this improved heater, which we can sell, complete and ready for the pipes and registers, from $100 to $600 each, and we guarantee them to produce better results than any of those costing from six to ten times as much.

They are adapted to the smallest cottage or the largest building, and are set as ordinary portable furnaces, or in brick chambers, as may be preferred.

The annual cost for repairs on these heaters will be less than in ordinary furnaces, for the reason that the steam atmosphere protects the castings.

The skill and attention required in their management is also less, for the reason that they are provided with the "Argand, or Clinkerless Grate," from which the clinkers and others refuse can be daily removed without disturbing the fire, thus making it perpetual for the season.

For schools and all rooms in which numbers are congregated, absolute pure air is indispensable to comfort and health. When the merits of this Steam Heater become known, and the low price at which it can be obtained fully understood, School Commissioners will hesitate about continuing their present system of heating.

The public have called loudly for just this thing which we now offer at prices within the reach of all. It remains to be seen whether our efforts to respond to this call will be seconded.

PERRY & CO.,
ALBANY, N. Y.,
And St. George Building,
No. 86 Beekman st., New-York.

HERRING'S SAFES
FOR OFFICES, FOR BANKS, FOR DWELLINGS, FOR STORES, FOR EVERYBODY.
HERRINGS & FARREL,
Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway.